CVO - 116

DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICE SOUTHERN CIRCLE WORKING PLANS PARTY

DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICE Inwd. Regr. No. 116 Date 2/12/99 WORKING PLANS PARTY

EXAMINATIONS.

I.—Civil Servants.

1. The following are the rules for the examination of Junior Civil Servants:—

Introductory Rules.

1. Every gentleman appointed to be a member of the Civil Service of the Presidency of Bombay shall, immediatey on arrival at Bombay, report himself to the Chief Secretary to Government, or in his absence to the officer in charge of the Separate Department.

2. The salary of a Junior Civil Servant will be Rs. 400 per mensem from the date of arrival, increasing to Rs. 450 from the date of his passing the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard, and to Rs. 500 from the date of his passing the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard, and being invested with the full powers of a Magistrate.*

3. On a Junior Civil Servant reporting his arrival, orders will be issued placing him under the

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* *Resolution of the Government of India, No. 577, dated 29th January 1871.*

The Governor General in Council observes that the principle of granting increase of pay to Assistant Magistrates and Assistant Commissioners is not the same in different provinces. In some provinces the grant of higher allowances has hitherto depended on the investiture with increased magisterial powers as well as on passing by the lower and higher standards of examination, while in other on the latter alone. In order, however, to secure uniformity in this respect, His Excellency in Council is pleased to prescribe, as a rule for future guidance, that officers on passing the lower or higher standard of examination shall, as a rule, be at once invested, respectively, with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class (Second Class Magistrate), or with full magisterial powers (powers of a First Class Magistrate), and that they shall accordingly be entitled to the higher rates of pay from the date of their passing the examination. But if, in the case of any officer subordinate to him, the Magistrate of a District shows, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, that investiture with higher powers ought to be deferred, then the mere passing of the examination will not establish a title to higher pay, nor shall such higher pay be granted until the investiture with higher powers takes place.

Subsequent Resolution of the Government of India, No. 2990, dated 17th June 1871.

Powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class (Second Class Magistrate) are not to be conferred upon an officer until he has exercised the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class (Magistrate of the Third Class) for six months; and full magisterial powers are not to be conferred upon an officer until he has exercised the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class (Magistrate of the Second Class) for the same period: provided that no officer shall be entitled to a higher rate of pay by reason of exercising higher powers, unless he has passed in all the subjects of examination by the First or Second (Lower or Higher) Standards as the case may be.

Government of India, Home Department, No. 38-1295, dated 6th September 1881 (G. R. No. 5456, dated 21st idem).

The Government of India have decided after very careful consideration to maintain in force the existing rule under which the grant of higher pay to Junior Civilians is made contingent not only on passing the Departmental Examinations, but also on investiture with higher magisterial powers.

Collector or other Chief Executive Officer of a District for the purpose of his qualifying himself in the languages and Departmental subjects of examination.

4. A Junior Civil Servant is required to pass examinations in Hindustáni and in one of the vernacular languages of the Presidency (Maráthi, Gujaráti, Kánarese or Sindhi) within fifteen months of his arrival. If he fails so to pass, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from his salary until he shall have passed the examination. For the standard of the examination in Hindustáni, *see Rule 26.*

Note 1.—Any native gentleman appointed in India on probation to the Civil Service must, if posted to a district of which the language is not his own vernacular, pass in the language of that district. (G. R. No. 1881, dated 21st March 1882.)

Note 2.—The Accountant General should see that in all cases in which Junior Civil Servants become liable to the 10 per cent. deduction rule for failing to pass the necessary examination in the vernacular, the rule is strictly enforced *at the time.* (G. R. No. 890, dated 5th February 1889.)

5. On passing either in Hindustáni or in a vernacular language, a Junior Civil Servant will ordinarily be gazetted as an Assistant Collector, and invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

6. It is optional with a Junior Civil Servant who may not have passed either in Hindustáni or in any vernacular language to present himself for the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard. In the event of his passing that examination, or the language part of it, he shall be considered as having passed in the vernacular language in which he has been examined at such examination.

7. A Civil Servant who has passed in one vernacular, and who at any time before he has completed ten years' residence in India joins an appointment in a district in the vernacular of which he has not passed, must pass in the latter language, according to the Higher Standard, within one year from the date of his joining such appointment. On his failing so to do, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from his salary until he passes or is removed to a district the vernacular of which is different.*

8. Except for special reasons a Junior Civil Servant who has been appointed an Assistant Col-

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Government of India, Home Department, No. 288, dated 25th August 1892 (G. R. No. 7171, dated 9th September 1892).

The word "pay" as used in the rules of 1871 was not intended to be construed, as in the Civil Service Regulations, as meaning substantive pay only, but to include acting allowance.

District Magistrates should submit promptly their recommendations for the grant of magisterial powers to Junior Civil Servants under the Resolutions of the Government of India, Nos. 377, dated 20th January 1871, and 2990, dated 17th June 1871. (G. R., J. D., No. 2841, dated 7th April 1897).

* This rule is not applicable to a Junior Civil Servant serving in the City of Bombay. (G. R. No. 8584, dated 4th November 1895.)

lector will not receive permanent charge of a táluka, or be invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class, until he has passed the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard, or the part consisting of Judicial, Revenue and Miscellaneous subjects.

9. Except for special reasons, a Junior Civil Servant will not be appointed to be or act as Second Assistant Collector or Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, or be invested with the powers of a First Class Magistrate, until he has passed the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard, or the part consisting of Judicial, Revenue and Miscellaneous subjects.

10. A Junior Civil Servant desirous of entering the Judicial branch of the Service may, on application made to the Secretary to the Central Committee for Departmental Examinations, one month before the date of the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard, be examined in an extra paper relating to judicial matters as hereinafter provided. The Junior Civil Servant will not, by passing in this paper, bind himself to enter the Judicial branch, but he will be freed from obligation to pass any other examination in judicial matters.

11. Substantive promotions to the grade of Second Assistant Collector as also officiating promotions to this as well as the grade of First Assistant Collector will, under ordinary circumstances, be regulated according to the date of passing the Higher Standard Departmental Examination. Passing the Departmental Examination, however, will not entitle to promotion any one whose conduct is not otherwise satisfactory. The names of officers holding the substantive appointments of First and Second Assistant Collectors will be printed in the Civil List in the order of their seniority in the service.*

12. A Junior Civil Servant will not be entitled to travelling allowance for attending the examination unless the Central Committee for Departmental Examinations, or the Sub-Committee for Vernacular Examinations of the Central Committee, as the case may be, shall certify that his proficiency was such as to entitle him to the allowance †.

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* Rule 11 will be strictly enforced in every case, and no departure from that ruling will be permitted for any cause whatsoever. Due notice should be given by the Collector under whom he is placed, to every young Civilian joining the service in this Presidency, that his prospects of promotion during the early portion of his career will materially depend upon the passing by him of the prescribed examinations with the least possible delay, and his particular attention should be invited to Rule 11 and to this order. (G. R. No. 4093, dated 6th August 1880.)

Rule 11 constitutes an exception to the ordinary principle of seniority in order to furnish officers with an additional motive for passing their examinations quickly. The principle should not be carried further than is distinctly stated in the rules. (G. R. No. 2309, dated 24th March 1897.)

† *Note.*—The practice of the Central Committee is to refuse certificates for travelling allowance to candidates who obtain less than a half of the minimum number of marks required to pass.

Departmental Examinations.

13. Half-yearly examinations of Junior Civilians and others who may be permitted to appear shall be held at Bombay or Poona, under the supervision of the Central Committee for Departmental Examination, on 1st April and 1st October, or such other dates as may be notified to the examinees by order of the President. Examinations in languages only are also held before the Sub-Committee for Vernacular Examinations of the Central Committee.

14. The Central Committee for Departmental Examinations will consist of the Chief Secretary to Government, or such other officer as may be nominated by Government as President, the Secretary or Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, the Accountant General, his Deputy or Assistant, the Registrar of the High Court, and the Oriental Translator to Government, who shall also be Secretary, and such other members as Government may from time to time appoint. The Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps will be an *ex-officio* member of the Committee for the purpose of preparing questions relating to the Indian Registration and Stamp Acts and the rules framed thereunder.

15. (*a*) There shall be two standards of qualification—the Lower and Higher. The Lower Standard must be passed before a candidate can present himself for examination according to the Higher Standard.

(*b*) The examination in the case of both the Lower and Higher Standards, consists of two parts (I) Language and (II) Judicial, Revenue and Miscellaneous subjects. It is optional for a Junior Civil Servant to appear for both of these parts at the same time or separately for either.

(*c*) It will not be necessary for a native Junior Civil Servant to undergo the language part of the examinations by the Lower and Higher Standards.

LOWER STANDARD.

(*See Appendix A.*)

16. The principal object of the Lower Standard of examination shall be to test the candidate's proficiency in the vernacular language of the district. The further objects shall be to test his general acquaintance with the leading principles of Revenue Administration and Criminal Justice, and especially with so much of the Laws of Procedure as it is necessary for an officer to know in order to exercise properly the functions of an Assistant Collector and Subordinate Magistrate, and his power of dealing with conflicting arguments and evidence. With these objects the following scheme of examination is laid down :—

1. Papers and questions are to be proposed to the candidate for the purpose of ascertaining his knowledge of the language of the district.

2. Papers on Revenue and Judicial questions are to be answered without reference to any books, except the text (without commentary) of Regulations and Acts and the printed rules for administration of revenue survey settlements, and such other books of reference as may be prescribed by the Central Committee. These questions will be so framed as not to involve difficult and rare points, or recollection of forms, dates, &c., but must be sufficient to test the candidate's general knowledge of the subject of examination. The Indian Evidence Act will also be a subject of examination, and questions in it are to be answered without books. (G. N. dated 31st May 1872; *vide* G. R. No. 2618 of the same date.)

Note.—The Notification of 31st May 1872, prescribing a separate paper without books on the Indian Evidence Act, is applicable both to the Ordinary and Special Lower Standard Departmental Examinations. (G. R. No. 2755, dated 6th April 1883.)

3. (*a*) The candidate is to be required to answer ordinary questions showing a general acquaintance with the principles and system of Huzúr, Táluka and Village Accounts as given in Hope's* Manual, and of Treasury and Local Fund Accounts as given in the Civil Account Code, Vol. I, and the Pay and Acting Allowance Code.

(*b*) The candidate shall produce a certificate from the Collector of the district that he has duly attended to and satisfactorily discharged the duties of Treasury Officer for a period of not less than six weeks in the twelve months immediately preceding the examination. No candidate shall be declared as passed without such certificate (G. Ns. Nos. 2036 dated 28th March 1882, and 1128 dated 6th February 1884).

Note.—If a Junior Civilian, who has been in charge of a District Treasury for six weeks in January and February, or February and March, passes the Lower Standard Departmental Examination in April, he can present himself for examination in the following October, and pass it without being required to hold charge of a District Treasury for another period of six weeks in the interval between the two examinations. (G. R. No. 424, dated 16th January 1885.)

4. With a view of testing the power of the candidate in dealing with conflicting arguments and evidence, a decided case which he has never before seen (from a Magistrate's record) of the nature of those which come before Assistants in charge of districts, is to be placed before him, the final proceeding in the case being withdrawn, as also any English translations or summary. The papers may then be read over to the candidate by a native officer, and the explanation of any difficult word or phrase asked for and given in the vernacular, the circumstance being on each occasion noted. The candidate may make notes as the record is read over. Finally, he must

*By Government Resolution No. 3960, dated 30th June 1887, Mr. Symonds' revised edition of Táluka and Huzúr Accounts has been substituted for Hope's Manual.

write out in English a summary of the evidence of each witness and his decision upon the question or questions at issue, with a sufficient statement of the grounds on which it is based. (G. R. No. 2075, dated 31st March 1877.)

HIGHER STANDARD.

(See Appendix A.)

17. The Higher Standard of Examination shall be similar in its nature to the Lower, but more difficult in degree. Its object shall be to test the fitness of the candidate to transact creditably the ordinary business of a Collector and Magistrate, and the examination will be conducted in conformity with the following scheme:—

1. The candidate must show an unimpaired acquaintance with the vernacular of the district, the papers selected as tests being of a more difficult description than those in the former examination. The candidate's power of explaining himself clearly in the vernacular is to be tested by an argument of some difficulty such as may occur in official business.

2. Questions of law and practice are to be selected from the whole range of the duties of a Collector and Magistrate, and arranged in two classes: one comprehending important and leading points, in answering which no books shall be allowed, and the other comprehending less general and less common points, in answering which the assistance of books shall be allowed. (No guides, digests, or summaries, however, are to be used, but only the original laws, circular orders, and interpretations, with rules relative to different departments printed by authority). The object of this class of questions is to test the candidate's capacity readily to find the law or practice in the less common points which arise in business. It is not to evoke subtlety or ingenuity, but merely to ascertain whether or not the acquisitions of the person examined are such as to enable him fitly to perform the important functions of a Magistrate and Collector.

3. A magisterial case is to be selected from those possessing enough of complexity to test the candidate's ability to master all ordinary difficulties, and especially to test his power of minute attention to and just appreciation of evidence, and his knowledge of one or two nice points connected with native custom. The course laid down in sub-para. 4 of the preceding paragraph should be adopted. (G. R. No. 2075, dated 31st March 1877.)

4. The candidate is to be examined relative to revenue administration, and especially the principles of a survey settlement, and the rules laid down for the guidance of Revenue officers in connection therewith. A special paper on

subjects connected with survey and settlement will be set by the Survey Commissioner and will include questions on the subjects dealt with in (1) the Survey and Settlement Manual, (2) the Land Revenue Code, Chapters VIII, IX and X, and the rules under Section 214 of the Code relating to the provisions of those chapters together with all recent orders and rulings* of Government on the subject of survey and settlement; (3) the latest Red Letter Chapter in the General Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency on the character of Land Tenures and system of Survey and Settlements, and (4) Government Resolution No. 2619 of 16th March 1884. (G. Rs. Nos. 4958, dated 27th August 1881, and 159, dated 8th January 1894.)

* *Vide* H. V. Sathe's annotated edition of the Land Revenue Code.

Note.—Government do not consider it necessary at present that candidates for the Higher Standard Examination other than Junior Civilians should be examined in the paper on Revenue Survey and Settlement matters. (G. R. No. 1530, dated 7th March 1882.)

5. The candidate is to be tested in the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Police Acts, the Summary Settlement Acts, the District Municipal Act, the Salt Act, the Watan Act, the Opium Act, the Forest Act, the A'bkári Act, the Bombay Revenue Code, the Local Boards Act, and other Acts and Regulations commonly referred to in practice. (G. Rs. Nos. 2313, dated 25th March 1886, and 7841 dated 16th November 1887.)

6. (*a*) The candidate is to be required to show his knowledge of the accounts of a Collectorate, whether Village, Táluka, or Huzúr, and to have a satisfactory general acquaintance with the subjects treated of in Mr. Hope's† Manual, and with the whole system of Treasury and Local Fund Accounts prevailing in the Presidency as given in the Civil Accounts Code Vol. I., and the Pay and Acting Allowance Code.

(*b*) The candidate shall produce a certificate from the Collector of the district that he has duly attended to and satisfactorily discharged the duties of Treasury Officer for a period of not less than six weeks in the twelve months immediately preceding the examination. No candidate shall be declared as passed without such certificate. (G. Ns. Nos. 2036, dated 28th March 1882, and 1128, dated 6th February 1884.)

(*Note.*—*Vide* note below clause 3, rule 36, *supra.*)

7. He will also be examined in Mr. Field's Law of Evidence in British India, the examination being limited to the part which deals with general principles only, and the Indian Evidence Act and the Indian Contract Act (Nos. I and IX of

† By Government Resolution No. 3960, dated 30th June 1887, Mr. Symonds' revised edition of Táluka and Huzúr Accounts has been substituted for Hope's Manual.

1872), the questions in which should be answered without books. (G. N. dated 31st May 1872; *vide* G. R. No. 2618 of the same date, and G. N. No. 7251, dated 12th October 1886.)

8. The candidate will be examined in a paper in subjects connected with the Indian Registration Act, the Indian Stamp Act and the rules laid down thereunder. (G. N. No. 7841, dated 16th November 1887.)

18. The extra paper on judicial matters described in Rule 10 will consist of questions on the following subjects :—

The Civil Procedure Code,
The Law of Limitations,
The Law of Contracts,
The Law of Evidence,
The Specific Relief Act,
The Indian Succession Act,
The Principles of Hindu Law,
and
The leading cases decided by the Bombay High Court.

(G. R. No. 2313, dated 25th March 1886.)

The marks obtained in answering this extra paper will be reckoned towards the Junior Civil Servants' passing the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard, provided the minimum in all other branches of examination has been duly attained.

Local Committees.

19. On application made one month previous to the ordinary date of an examination, Local Committees will be appointed for the examination of candidates stationed in the Province of Sind, the Persian Gulf, or Arabia.

20. The Central Committee for Departmental Examination will fix the half-yearly examination days. If local examinations are sanctioned, they must be held on the same days. The Central Committee shall prepare beforehand for each examination sets of questions, a sufficient number of copies of each of which sets shall be forwarded to each Local Committee in a sealed packet, not to be opened until the moment of examination. The Central Committee shall, subject to the general control of Government, frame rules for the general guidance of the Local Committees, in order to ensure a fair and uniform method of fixing the degree of attainment upon each point of examination.

21. *The Local Examination Committee will consist of the Chief Judicial and Chief Revenue Officer of the District, the senior of whom shall be

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* As regards Sind, *vide* Government Resolution No. 3992, dated 9th July 1881 *post*.

President, and the other members shall consist of one experienced native officer from the Judicial, another from the Revenue branch of the service and a third from the Educational Department. When the Chief Judicial or Chief Revenue Officer is unable to attend, an experienced Assistant or Subordinate will perform his duties as member of the Committee.

22. The Local Examination Committee will conduct the examinations and, after due deliberation in respect of each candidate examined, will record the result so far as regards the points on which their report is due, and the President shall transmit the record to the Central Examination Committee. The President will be responsible for the fairness, impartiality, and proper strictness of the examination. The written answers of the candidates and the other papers written by them either in the vernacular or in English shall be forwarded with the record.

Results of Examinations.

23. The Central Examination Committee shall report to Government the names of such candidates as have successfully passed.

Hindusta'ni and Vernacular Examinations.

24. Examinations in languages only are also held before a Sub-Committee for Vernacular Examinations of the Central Committee for Departmental Examinations, consisting of the Secretary or Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, the Oriental Translator and two other members appointed by Government, the Oriental Translator being the Secretary.

25. The Sub-Committee will meet at Bombay or Poona quarterly on such date as they may appoint for examination of Junior Civil Servants and others who are desirous of being examined in any of the vernaculars of the Presidency. Civil Servants and others desirous of being examined in Sindhi are examined in that language by a Branch Committee at Kárachi.

26. The standards by which the Sub-Committee for Vernacular Examinations examines are the Lower and Higher Standards, except in the case of Hindustáni, the examination in which shall contain the following exercises :—

(1) Translation *vivâ voce* into English from a fairly written Hindustáni letter or petition—60.

(2) Written translation into Hindustáni from an ordinary English narrative or from a letter or petition or a Government order or regulation—120.

(3) Conversation on ordinary subjects including commercial, revenue and magisterial matters, to test the candidate's capability of understanding and making himself understood in a conversation on such subjects—35.

27. An officer of any Department who has passed before the Civil and Military Examination Committee an examination in any language shall not be required under these rules to undergo any examination in the same language by an equivalent or inferior standard before the Central Committee for Departmental Examinations or the Sub-Committee for Vernacular Examinations. For the purpose of this rule the Higher Standard Examination in Arabic, Maráthi, Gujaráti or Kánarese conducted by the Civil and Military Examination Committee, shall be deemed to be of equal difficulty with the Higher Standard Test in the same language to be passed before the Departmental or Vernacular Examination Committee.

APPENDIX A—JUNIOR CIVILIANS.

LOWER STANDARD.

Part I.

	Marks.
1. Translation from English ... 165 2. Translation into English ... 85	250
3. Reading and explaining Vernacular papers, and Conversation (in cases of local examination according to report of Local Committee) ...	150

Part II.

1. (*a*) Judicial Questions, to be answered with books ... ... (*b*) Judicial Questions including questions on the Indian Evidence Act, to be answered without books...	150
2. Magisterial Case	50
3. Revenue Questions	150
4. (*a*) Paper of Questions on Treasury and Local Fund Accounts	75
(*b*) *Viva voce* in Revenue Accounts ...	75
Aggregate Marks ...	900

HIGHER STANDARD.

Part I.

1. Translation from English ... 125 2. Translation into English ... 75	200
3. Reading and explaining Native papers, and Conversation (in cases of local examination according to report of Local Committee)	150

Part II.

1. Judicial Questions to be answered with books	75
2. Judicial Questions, including questions on the Indian Evidence Act and the Indian Contract Act, to be answered without books	75
3. Mr. Field's Law of Evidence in British India	100

	Marks.
4. Questions on subjects connected with the Indian Registration Act, the Stamp Act and the rules laid down thereunder	100
5. Magisterial Case	50
6. Revenue Questions with books	150
7. Do. without books ...	150
8. Paper on Revenue Survey and Settlement matters	100
9. Paper on Treasury and Local Fund Accounts	100
10. *Vivâ voce* in Revenue Accounts ...	75
Aggregate Marks ...	1,325
Add Extra Judicial Paper ...	150
	1,475

Note 1.—A candidate who obtains at least one-half of the marks under each head and at least 60 per cent. of the aggregate in the subjects offered in either part of the examination will be considered to have passed in that part, unless the Central Committee for special reasons reported see fit to rule otherwise.

Note 2.—The following are the heads under which the subjects of examination are arranged, each head being considered as one subject when calculating the minimum marks entitling a candidate to pass :—

In the Lower Standard.

Part I.

I.—Languages, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Part II.

II.—Judicial, Nos. 1 and 2.
III.—Revenue, No. 3.
IV.—Accounts, No. 4.

In the Higher Standard.

Part I.

I.—Languages, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Part II.

II.—Judicial, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.
III.—Revenue, Nos. 6 and 7.
IV.—Revenue and Survey Settlement, No. 8.
V.—Accounts, Nos. 9 and 10.

Note 3.—Any candidate for the Lower or the Higher Standard Departmental Examination who obtains the minimum qualifying marks out of the aggregate total for all the subjects, and passes in all the subjects but one, will not be obliged to present himself again for examination except in the subject in which he may have failed, but he will not be declared to have fully passed until he has successfully undergone examination in every subject: provided that the candidate must, in order to have the benefit of this rule, come up and pass at the next ensuing examination in the one subject in which he may have failed.

Note 4.—The papers for translation from English and into English will be of a general literary character, while the *vivâ voce* examination will be devoted to subjects more immediately connected with the Department in which the candidate is serving.

(G. N., G. D., dated 12th July 1871, and G. R. No. 405, dated 18th January 1898.)

2. Kánarese must be held to be the vernacular of the Belgaum Collectorate for the purposes of the examination rules of Junior Civilians. (G. R. No. 1120, dated 15th March 1862.)

3. When a Junior Civilian is transferred to a district in the vernacular language of which he has not passed, he should be distinctly informed of his obligation to pass, and the Account Department should see that the penalties under the rules for the examination of Junior Civil Servants are duly enforced in cases of default. (G. R. No. 30, dated 3rd January 1866.)

4. The dates on which Civil Servants pass the Departmental Examinations should be notified in the *Government Gazette*. (G. R. No. 1388, dated 8th April 1867.)

5. It should be a rule that all officers, whether Uncovenanted or Military, who are called on to perform the duties usually performed by Covenanted Civilians should be required to pass the same Departmental Examinations. (G. I., H. D., No. 2584, dated 7th June 1869; *vide* G. R., G. D., No. 1573, dated 2nd July 1869.)

6. Three spare copies of the examination papers of the Junior Civil Servants should be sent to each Collector for the use of any young Civil Servant who may be sent to study. (G. R. No. 4171, dated 28th September 1869.)

7. The printing of 200 copies of the examination papers set to Junior Civil Servants is sanctioned. No copies should be furnished gratis; a price should be fixed, and all copies applied for should be sold at that price. (G. R. No. 1615, dated 29th March 1880.)

8. Revenue Commissioners are authorized to dispose of applications from Junior Civilians and others for permission to appear for examination before the Central Committee for Vernacular Examination. (G. R. No. 4926, dated 13th October 1870.)

9. It is not considered advisable to lay down any precise rule regarding the time that should be spent in study before a Junior Civilian is permitted to appear before the Committee for Departmental Examination, especially as the requirements of the public service frequently render it necessary that men should qualify with as little delay as possible. (G. R. No. 5553, dated 20th October 1874.)

The following extract from a letter No. 2483, dated 9th October 1874, from the Collector of Surat, Mr. (now Sir) T. C. Hope, were circulated to all Collectors:—

"2. The system which I have followed with the numerous Junior Civilians who have in the past seven years been placed under me on their first arrival from Europe has been as follows.

"3. Hindustáni is first attended to, and they usually pass in it by the end of January or beginning of February. They then at once join my camp in the districts and remain with me till June. They go through with me in that time the jamábandi of one táluka, and about five tálukas' treasury examinations; they inspect boundary marks test

rayats' receipt-books, and visit Local Fund works in progress. They also see the whole of the English correspondence of my office, and correct and initial drafts and fair copies before I get them, assist me with very minor routine vernacular papers, examine Subordinate Magistrates' returns, and read the records generally. During the monsoon they try as many third class criminal cases as they are able, and have charge of the treasury for a month or six weeks.

"4. Having thus seen some actual work in all branches, they pass their First Departmental Examination in October, not unfrequently with credit. I always discourage their attempting the First Departmental in April, because I consider it simply impossible for any one to acquire by that time the practical knowledge which that standard requires."

(G. M. No. 5627, dated 23rd October 1874.)

10. For the purpose of qualifying in vernacular languages, a Junior Civilian may be deemed to be one who has not completed ten years' service. (G. R. No. 7611, dated 27th December 1876.)

11. Government are opposed to the grant of any special exemption from the general rule requiring candidates to pass before the Central Committee, and in future Local Committees for examinations in vernacular languages will not be granted. (G. R. No. 6695, dated 18th December 1880, and G. R. No. 885, dated 11th February 1881.)

12. The rules for the examination of Junior Civil Servants should not be substantially modified without reference to the Secretary of State. (S. of S. No. 7, Public, dated 14th April 1881.)

13. The following amended rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the Junior Members of the Bombay Civil Service have been substituted for those notified under date the 17th July 1868 and are published for general information, together with extracts* from the Civil Leave Code relating to these examinations, and with a detailed list of authorized text books. These rules will come into force from 1st July 1882.

1. The rules published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 23rd July 1868, Part I, pages 682-3, are cancelled.

2. The standards of examinations and donations to be given to successful candidates will be as follows:—

			Rs.	
Higher Standard.	Arabic	...	800	
	Sanskrit	...	800	
	Persian	...	500	
High Proficiency.	Maráthi	...	1,000	With certificate from the presiding Examiners.
	Gujaráti	...	1,000	
	Kánarese	...	1,000	
	Sindhi	...	1,000	
	Persian	...	2,000	
	Arabic	...	2,000	
	Sanskrit	...	2,000	

* Arts. 313 to 315 of the Civil Service Regulations have been substituted for the extracts from the Civil Leave Code originally given with this Notification.

		Rs.	
Degree of Honour.	Maráthi	... 2,000	With diploma from the Government of India.
	Gujaráti	... 2,000	
	Kánarese	... 2,000	
	Persian	... 4,000	
	Arabic	... 5,000	
	Sanskrit	... 5,000	

3. No Civil Servant will be permitted to present himself for examination by two standards of the *same* language simultaneously, but he may have the option of competing for the higher examinations in any languages without first undergoing any inferior test.

4. No Civil Servant will ordinarily be permitted to appear more than twice as a candidate at any examination, but, if a special recommendation be made by the Examiners, a candidate will be allowed to appear a third time.

5. No Civil Servant will be allowed any pecuniary reward for passing the Higher Standard, High Proficiency or Honour Examinations, after the expiration of five, ten and fifteen years, respectively, counted from the date of his first arrival in India. No exception to this rule will be made on account of leave or any other cause. Civil Servants may be permitted to attend the examinations after the expiration of the periods specified in this rule, but no reward will be granted to them if they pass; and their leave must be limited to such time as may be necessary to enable them to attend the examination, and no extra expense must, under any circumstances, be caused to the State. In such cases it will be within the competence of the Local Government to refuse applications for permission to attend any particular examination when compliance with such applications would involve inconvenience to the public service. Civil Servants who pass the examinations after the expirations of the periods specified will be entitled, however, to the usual certificate or diploma declaring the successful result of the examination.

6. Civil Servants who may have passed examinations under any former rule shall not be eligible to compete at corresponding examinations in the same language or languages under the rules now passed.

7. Civil Servants who are natives of India and who have entered the service either by competition in England or by appointment under the Statutory Rules, shall not receive the donations prescribed in these rules when such native Civilians pass in the vernacular of the district in which they were born or educated, Government determining in each case what languages come within this definition. Probationers under the Statutory Rules shall not be allowed to appear at these examinations.

8. The Civil and Military Examination Committee will meet on the first Monday in every

month to conduct examinations according to the Lower, Higher, High Proficiency and Degree of Honour Standards. The Committee will also hold special meetings whenever directed to do so, either by His Excellency the Governor or the Commander-in-Chief, for the examination of any candidate or candidates who cannot attend during the regular monthly meetings.* Should the 1st of January fall on a Monday, the examination will be held on the following day. Civil Servants desirous of attending examinations must apply to Government for leave to do so at least three months before the date of examination. When a Covenanted Civilian who has been granted permission to appear for examination does not propose to avail himself of such permission he should intimate his change of mind to the Civil and Military Examination Committee at least ten days before the date of examination, so as to save unnecessary trouble to the Examiners.

9. The following are the subjects of examination for the Higher Standard :—

(*a*) Construing *vivâ voce*, with readiness and accuracy, from the undermentioned books :—

Sanskrit	...	Riju Pátha.
Persian	...	Ikd-i-Gul. Ikd-i-Manzám.
Arabic	...	Nafhat-u'l-Yaman, 1st Part. Selections from the Alif Laila.

(*b*) Translating accurately, and with correctness of idiom and grammar, not less than half an ordinary octavo page of plain English into the language in which the examination is held.

(*c*) Reading fairly and translating readily and correctly manuscripts in the above languages. These manuscripts may be selected from the proceedings of a case in Court, from reports or petitions addressed to Civil or Military authorities, from letters passing between natives of India in the ordinary course of business or from private correspondence. They should not be written with the clearness of a printed book nor yet in a very cramped or crabbed hand, but in such a manner as fairly and honestly to represent the written characters generally employed.

Vivâ voce translation into the Oriental language of a paper of English sentences, and conversing with the Examiners, or in their presence with persons selected by them, with fluency and with such correctness of pronunciation, grammar, and idiom as to be at once intelligible. In Sanskrit the colloquial portions must be omitted.

(G. N., G. D., No. 1574, dated 29th April 1885, and G. M., G. D., No. 3501, dated 12th September 1885.)

10. The following are the subjects for the High Proficiency Examination :—

(*a*) Construing *vivâ voce*, with readiness and accuracy, from the undermentioned books :—

* *Vide* G. N., G. D., No. 2925, dated 18th August 1891.

Maráthi	...	Navnit. Venisunhár Nátak.
Gujaráti	...	Kávya Dohan. Jaya Kumári Vijaya Nátak.
Kánarese	...	Katha Manjari. Ráwan Digvijaya. Chun Basweshavar Purán (7 to 10 cantos).
Sindhi	...	Nandirám's History of Sind by Mahomed Massoon. Translation of Hunter's History of India. Shah-jo-Rasola by Sayad Abdul Latif Shah.

(*Vide* G. R., G. D., No. 2629, dated 2nd September 1887.)

Arabic	...	Nafhat-u'l-Yaman. Selections from Alif Laila.
Persian	...	Gulistán. Bostán. Mirza Hairat's translation of Malcom's History of Persia, Vol. II.
Sanskrit	...	Hitopadesh. 1st nine cantos of Raghuvansa (expurgated edition by Ishwar Chandra Vidyáságar.)

(*b*) Translating into English, with accuracy, a passage in narrative style not taken from the text books and selected in all languages, except Sanskrit, from the current literature of the day.

(*c*) Translating with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper in narrative style.

(*d*) Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.

(*e*) Conversation in the languages (except in Sanskrit).

(*f*) Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.

(*g*) Dictation in the language of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

(*h*) A paper of grammatical questions.

11. The following are the subjects for the Honour Examination :—

(*a*) Construing *vivâ voce*, with readiness and accuracy, from the undermentioned books :—

Maráthi	...	Kekáwali, Bhárat } by Moropant. Sitáswayamwar by Wáman Pandit. Dásbodh.
Gujaráti	...	Compilation of Dayárám's Poems. Narma Kavita. Sakuntala Nátak by Dalpatrám Pránjiwan.
Kánarese	...	Jaymini Bhárat. Rámáyan.

Persian ...	Akhaláḳ-i-Jaláli. Inshá-i-Abúl Fazl. Sháh Námah, one volume, or about one-fourth of the whole. Diwán of Háfiz.
Arabic ..	Hamásah, 1st two books, pages 1—109, Calcutta Edition. Timur Námah. Makamát of Hariri, 1st half. Saba Muallakát.
Sanskrit ...	1st and 2nd Adhyáyas of the 1st Ashtaka of the Rigveda Sanhita. Cantos I to VI and XI to XVIII, inclusive, of the expurgated edition of the Kirátárjuniya of Ishwar Chandra Vidyáságar. Sakuntala Natak.

(*b*) A written examination in the books, the paper set to include questions in grammar and prosody.

(*c*) Translating into English with accuracy two passages, one in prose and the other in poetry, selected from some difficult work not being a text book. The passage in prose will, in all languages except Sanskrit, be selected from the current literature of the day.

(*d*) Translating a difficult passage from English with accuracy, elegance and neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of grammar and spelling.

(*e*) Conversing with accuracy and fluency (except in Sanskrit).

(*f*) Reading and translating at sight a manuscript in the language.

(*g*) Dictation in the language of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

12. The Honour Examination will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

13. Successful candidates for the Degree of Honour shall be arranged in two divisions according to the number of marks obtained. For the first division 80 per cent. of the marks must be obtained in all subjects and not less than 60 per cent. in any one paper; for the second division 60 per cent. must be obtained in all subjects and not less than 45 per cent. in each paper. The reward and diploma will be granted only to those passing in the first division and their names only will be published in the *Gazette of India*. Those passing in the second division will be deemed to have passed for the purposes of leave and travelling allowance rules, but they will not be allowed the benefit of those rules on a second occasion should they elect to compete again for the reward of a Degree of Honour.

Detailed List of authorized Text Books.

Maráthi ...	Navnit. Venisunhár Nátak. Kekáwali) by Moropant. Bhárat) Sitáswayamwar by Wáman Pandit. Dásbodh.
Gujaráti ...	Kávya Dohan. Jaya Kumári Vijaya Nátak. Compilation of Dayárám's Poems. Narma Kavita. Sakuntala Nátak by Dalpatrám Pránjiwan.
Kánarese ...	Katha Manjari. Ráwan Digwijaya. Chan Basweshwar Purán. Jaymini Bhárat. Rámáyan.
Sindhi ...	Nandirám's History of Sind by Mahomed Massoom. Translation of Hunter's History of India. Shah-jo-Rasal by Sayad Abdul Latif Sháh.

(*Vide* G. R., G. D., No. 2629, dated 2nd September 1887.)

Persian ...	Ikd-i-Gul. Ikd-i-Manzúm. Gulistán. Bostán. Mirza Hairat's translation of Malcolm's History of Persia, Vol. II. Akhalák-i-Jaláli. Inshá-i-Abúl Fazl. Sháh Námah, one volume, or about one-fourth of the whole. Diwán of Háfiz.
Arabic ...	Nafhat-úl-Yaman. Selections from the Alif Laila. Hamásah, 1st two books, pages 1—109, Calcutta Edition. Timur Námah. Makamát of Hariri, 1st half. Saba Muallakát.
Sanskrit ...	Riju Pátha. Hitopadesh. 1st nine cantos of Raghuwansa, expurgated edition by Ishwar Chandra Vidyáságar. 1st and 2nd Adhyáyas of the 1st Ashtaka of Rigveda Sanhitá. Cantos I to VI and XI to XVIII, inclusive, of the expurgated edition of the Kirátárjuniya of Vidyáságar. Sakuntala Nátak.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

Examination Leave.

The following extracts from the Civil Service Regulations are given for purposes of easy reference :—

Art. 313.—Examination leave may be affixed or prefixed to privilege leave provided that privi-

lege-leave prefixed to the three months' examination leave under clause (*d*) of Article 314 must be spent in, or in the journey to, one of the appropriate countries mentioned in that clause, and that privilege leave may not be granted in continuation of the month's leave after examination admissible under Article 314, clause (*b*). Except as herein provided, no kind of leave, except furlough on medical certificate, may be granted in continuation of examination leave.

Art. 314:

(*a*) In cases not specially provided in clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of this article, permission to appear at optional examination in any of the Oriental languages prescribed by Government carries with it the grant of joining time (excluding the time allowed for preparation) to and from the place of examination, besides leave for the day or days of examination.

(*b*) A candidate for a reward by the Higher Standard in Arabic or for High Proficiency in Arabic or Persian, may be allowed leave for one month, and, if he passes, for another month after it.

(*c*) The whole period, or two months' leave authorized by clause (*b*), may be prefixed to the examination if the candidate undertakes to spend it in study under professional tuition at a Presidency town.

(*d*) An officer who is a candidate for the Degree of Honour in Arabic or Persian may be allowed, instead of the leave for two months provided in clause (*c*), leave for three months to Persia for Persian; and to Arabia, Mesopotamia, Egypt or Syria for Arabic.

Art. 315.—An officer on leave under the preceding article has a lien on his appointment, substantive or officiating, and is entitled to leave allowances as if he were on privilege leave, for an aggregate maximum period of twelve months.

(G. N., G. D., No. 1032, dated 21st March 1882.)

14. A Civilian who receives the reward for High Proficiency in any vernacular language will be considered to be exempt from passing any other obligatory examination in that language. (G. R., G. D., No. 1624, dated 29th August 1868.)

15. The candidate for examination in Oriental languages must be able to read whatever is given to him. The handwriting given to be deciphered will not necessarily be bad.

A candidate who has passed for High Proficiency may go up for Honours.

The Committee has power to recommend that a certificate of High Proficiency be given to an unsuccessful candidate for Honours if he comes up to that standard, and provided the period of service required for High Proficiency be not exceeded.

(G.R. G. D, No. 1890, dated 13th October 1868.)

16. The donations prescribed in the rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages amongst the Junior Members of the Bombay Civil Service are not assignable to a Civilian for passing in the vernacular language of the district in which he was born or educated. The Local Government will determine in each case what languages come within the above definition. In the above ruling, natives in the usual acceptation of the term are alone referred to. Doubtful cases as they arise may be referred to the Government of India for orders. (G. I., H. D., Nos. 5501, dated 14th December 1871, 1658, dated 6th April 1872, and 1814, dated 8th November 1881; *vide* G. Ns., G. D., dated 3rd January 1872 and 13th April 1872, and G. R., G. D., No. 3929, dated 21st November 1881.)

17. The particulars to be stated in the inscriptions on medals awarded to candidates for passing the degree of honour examinations in the vernacular languages should be—

(1) the name and official rank of the officer passing the examination,

(2) the language in which the examination is passed, and

(3) the date on which it is passed.

If information on all the points specified is invariably given in the reports of the results of these examinations, the necessary communication will be made to the Mint Master from the Financial Department of the Secretariat, from which orders about the supply of medals are issued. (G. R., F. D., No. 420, dated 7th February 1885.)

18. Young Civilians studying languages cannot be granted leave to reside in Bombay without the special orders of Government. (G. R., F. D., No. 1256, dated 4th April 1891.)

19. The following Regulations under which a limited number of members of the Covenanted Civil Service will be permitted to present themselves for examination in the Russian language while on furlough are, with the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, published for information :—

1. The Civil Service Commissioners will hold examinations in London twice a year, commencing on the first Tuesday in April and the third Tuesday in October, for the purpose of examining officers in Russian.

2. Officers who obtain ·5 of the total marks will be noted in their record of service as 'Passed' in Russian, and those who obtain ·8 will be noted as qualified to be interpreters in Russian.

3. The maximum marks allotted at this examination will be 800, divided as follows :—

Dictation	50
Translation from Russian into English.	100
Do. do. English into Russian.	200

		Marks.
Writing an essay or letter and copying manuscript	150	800
Oral examination, conversation, including reading manuscript at sight and translation in writing from Russian into English and from English into Russian from *ex-tempore* reading ...	300	

4. Applications for permission to appear at these examinations must be made to the Government of India, in the Home Department—(*a*) in the case of an officer directly under the Government of India, through the Department in which he is serving; and (*b*) by an officer under a Local Government or Administration, through the Local Government or Administration to which he is subordinate. Applications must not be made to the India Office in London.

5. Such permission will be granted to a limited number of officers only, and to no one who has not to his credit a sufficient amount of furlough to enable him to complete the full course of study and appear for the final examination within its limit. The whole time so passed will be treated as part of the furlough taken, and the officer will be entitled to furlough pay during it. The Government of India reserves to itself full discretion to grant or withhold permission in any case.

6. Any officer who proves his possession of sufficient elementary knowledge of Russian by scoring not less than 200 marks (·25 of the total) at one of the examinations held by the Civil Service Commissioners for the purpose of examining officers in foreign languages, or passes one of the preliminary examinations in Russian held in India, will be permitted to proceed from England to Russia for a further course of study of the Russian language.

7. On starting for Russia he may be granted an advance of pay not exceeding 35 days' furlough pay and also not exceeding £ 100. Such advance will only be granted to an officer who draws his furlough pay from the India Office and will be recovered in instalments spread over eight months after his arrival in Russia.

8. Shortly after his arrival in Russia he shall report to the India Office his address and the date of his entering Russia. Any subsequent change of his address shall likewise be reported.

9. The period to be spent in Russia shall not be less than eight months. As special value is attached to a lengthened stay in Russia, he shall not present himself for final examination till one year after passing the elementary test either in England or India, and shall not be permitted to attend any intermediate examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners.

10. Two months before his final examination, he shall notify to the India Office the address in England to which his order for examination

should be sent by the Civil Service Commissioners.

11. He shall return to England a full week before his final examination, and shall report to the India Office in writing his arrival and the date of his quitting Russia.

12. If he succeeds at the final examination in qualifying to be an Interpreter in the Russian language, he shall receive a gratuity of £200 and a further consolidated sum of £32 or £42 in repayment of his travelling expenses to and from St. Petersburg or Moscow, as the case may be. The gratuity of £200 shall be paid only in cases where there has been the full term of residence in Russia for the purposes of study. No grant on account of travelling expenses shall be made to an officer who fails to qualify to be an Interpreter, but he may earn the gratuity and the consolidated sum for travelling expenses if he succeeds at any subsequent examination in qualifying to be an Interpreter.

13. Whether successful or not at the final examination, he shall rejoin in India within two months from the date on which it began, unless his leave or furlough extends beyond that period. If, however, his leave has been granted under medical certificate it will be necessary for him as usual to obtain a certificate that he is in a fit state of health to return to his duty.

14. An officer shall be entitled to count as Indian duty for promotion and pension, but not as service for furlough, the period of eight months spent in Russia. (G. I., H. D., Ns. Nos. 2429, dated 19th December 1889, and 8, dated 5th February 1891; *vide* G. Rs. Nos. 157, dated 9th January 1890, and 1454, dated 23rd February 1891.)

20. In the Military Department each candidate permitted to proceed to Russia for the study of the Russian language is required to furnish a certificate from his Commanding Officer or from the Head of the Department in which he is serving, that "his character as a soldier and the nature of his services are such as to make it likely that he would be employed as a Russian Interpreter, or as a Staff or Regimental Officer on the frontier or in the field." No such certificate has been exacted as regards Indian Civil Servants, but full discretion is reserved to the Government of India by the Regulations of December 1889 to grant or withhold permission in any case.

In future the spirit of the rule in force in the Military Department should be applied to civil candidates, and leave to proceed to Russia under the Regulations should be granted only to officers who seem likely to be employed, before their active service comes to an end, in situations where a knowledge of Russian may be of real advantage to the State. (S. of S. No. 116 (Public), dated 29th Nov-

ember 1894; *vide* G. R. No. 1135, dated 11th February 1895.)

In view of the foregoing orders of the Secretary of State, the Government of India will closely scrutinize applications from officers of the Indian Civil Service for permission to present themselves for examination in Russian, and will be very sparing in the grant of permission, especially to officers who have had more than 12 years' service, or who have elected for the Judicial Branch of the service. (G. I., H. D., No. 1-Examn. 19, dated 24th January 1895; *vide* G. R. No. 1135, dated 11th February 1895.)

II.—DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

1. Every person appointed to be or act as Deputy Collector (without having passed the Departmental Examinations prescribed for graduates and non-graduates) is required to pass the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard (prescribed for Junior Civil Servants) within one year from date of taking charge, or at the first examination held after the expiration of one year from such date. On failure so to pass, a deduction of 10 per cent. shall be made from his salary until he shall have passed the examination. Until the above examination shall be passed, the person appointed will be shown in the Civil Lists as a probationer, and on failure so to pass within two years from the date of nomination he will forfeit his appointment. (G. N., G. D., dated 12th July 1871.)

Note.—This rule is applicable to Deputy Collectors in Sind (G. Rs. Nos. 1195, dated 22nd February 1882, and 4844, dated 25th July 1887).

2. The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following modifications in the existing rules in so far as they are applicable to the Departmental Examination of native candidates according to the Higher Standard :—

1. No marks shall be allowed to a native candidate for his knowledge of any vernacular language whatever, and if a native candidate satisfactorily performs the exercises constituting the other three subjects, *viz.*, II. Judicial, III. Revenue, and IV. Accounts, and obtains the requisite number of marks for them, he will be declared to have passed the examination; but, if his English composition be found to be indifferent, he shall on no account be declared qualified although his replies to questions be substantially correct.

2. If a native be appointed to a district the vernacular of which is different from his own, he will have to undergo an examination in the language of the district in the same manner as a Covenanted Civil Servant is required to do under Rule VII (of the rules for the examination of Junior Civil Servants). This examination will, however, be quite distinct from, and independent of, his Departmental Examination.

Note.—This rule is to be enforced in the case of substantive *pro-tem.* or acting holders of the appointment also. (G. R. No. 7745, dated 29th September 1892.)

3. No candidate for whom the passing of the Departmental Examination is not compulsory shall be allowed to appear more than twice, and that, also, not before the expiration of an interval of two years from the date of the first failure.

4. In the case of candidates of the above description, a certificate of having passed the examination shall hold good only for five years from the date of passing, and after the expiration of that period it will be necessary to undergo the examination afresh, unless in the meantime the candidate shall have obtained an appointment as Deputy Collector. (G. N. dated 20th August 1873; *vide* G. R. No. 4021, dated 15th July 1873.)

For the purpose of the foregoing rules, Eurasian candidates are native candidates. (G. R. No. 1936, dated 25th March 1882.)

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Rules 1 and 2 published in Government Notification dated 20th August 1873, disallowing the examination of natives in the vernacular languages at their Departmental Examination according to the Higher Standard, should be made applicable in the case of native candidates appearing for Departmental Examination according to the Lower Standard. (G. N. dated 3rd March 1874; *vide* G. R. No. 1135 of the same date.)

4. A Deputy Collector, who is appointed to and joins his appointment in a district of which the vernacular is not his own language, must be required, irrespective of the length of his previous service, to pass in the vernacular of that district within one year from the date of his joining his appointment, and if he fails to do so, the deduction prescribed in the last part of Rule 7 of the rules for the examination of Junior Civil Servants and others, should be made from his pay. (G. R. No. 1057, dated 9th February 1889.)

5. The Assistant and Native Assistant to the Commissioner, N. D., should be required to pass in Maráthi if Gujaráti is their mother tongue or in Gujaráti if Maráthi is their native language. In the same way, the Assistant and Native Assistant to the Commissioner, S. D., should be required to pass in Kánarese if Maráthi is their native language, or in Maráthi if Kánarese is their mother tongue.

It is desirable that the Personal Assistant to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture should be acquainted with the three vernacular languages of the Presidency Proper, but in any case it is essential that he should be thoroughly conversant with Maráthi and Gujaráti. He should, therefore, be required to pass in whichever of the two latter languages is not his mother tongue.

The Alienation Assistant to the Commissioner, C. D., need not be required to pass an examination in those languages.

In the case of the Uncovenanted Assistant Commissioner in Sind, a knowledge of Sindhi is all that need be insisted upon. (G. Rs. Nos. 2500, dated 30th March 1889, and 3474, dated 11th May 1889.)

6. The Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári need not be called upon to pass the Departmental Examination prescribed for Deputy Collector so long as he holds the post of Personal Assistant, but must pass in Gujaráti if Maráthi is his mother tongue or in Maráthi if Gujaráti is his own language. (G. R. No. 3076, dated 26th April 1889.)

7. The Deputy Collector who enters the service by passing the competitive examination should be required to pass the same tests as Junior Civilians, *viz.*, the Higher and Lower Standard Departmental Examinations.

The probationary Deputy Collectors should be required actually to hold charge of the treasury. The treasury work is not likely to suffer, as they have the permanent Treasury Officer to refer to in case of any difficulty. (G. Rs. Nos. 4852, dated 29th June 1897, and 5920, dated 10th August 1897).

III.—MÁMLATDÁRS AND AGRICULTURAL INSPECTORS.

1. In the Northern Division, in making probationary and substantive appointments to the post of Mámlatdár, candidates who have a knowledge of both Gujaráti and Maráthi will ordinarily be selected in preference to those who do not possess such knowledge. In the Central and Southern Divisions, candidates who have a knowledge of both Maráthi and Kanarese will similarly have a preferential claim.

2. Every Mámlatdár will be required to pass, within a year of his first substantive appointment, an examination before the Central Examination Committee in one vernacular language of the Division other than his own vernacular, unless he shall have already done so before obtaining a substantive appointment.

3. Failure to comply with Rule 2 will entail stoppage of promotion, and a deduction of 10 per cent. from the pay of defaulters. (G. R. No. 4406, dated 23rd May 1892.)

4. It is not necessary that Mahálkaris should come under the foregoing rules, as they are most rarely transferred from a district with the vernacular of which they are conversant to one in which they are ignorant of the language. The case, however, as regards Agricultural Inspectors is different and the rules should be held to apply to them equally with Mámlatdárs. The Commissioners, however, should endeavour, as far as possible, to post such of these officers as are called upon under the rules to pass

in a second language to stations where there are facilities for acquiring it.

Certificates of qualification in a language given by Collectors cannot be allowed to hold good under the rules. The only certificate which can be accepted is that of the Central Committee for Vernacular Examinations. (G. R. Nos. 1304, dated 15th February 1893.)

IV.—HEAD ACCOUNTANTS.

1. No person shall be held eligible for the post of Head Accountant who has not passed an examination in Revenue and Financial Accounts before the Central Committee at the time of the Departmental Examinations of Junior Civil Servants. The Committee shall set the papers in Hope's Forms, and the Accountant General a searching paper in the Financial Accounts.

In making the appointment of Head Accountants, selection shall be made, according to the date of passing the examination, from among the Deputy Accountants and other persons permitted to appear for the examination.

The examination shall be open to (1) Deputy Accountants, (2) those who hold *or have been promoted from* the position of Senior Clerk below the Deputy Accountant, (3) Local Fund Accountants, (4) Head Clerks to Collectors and (5) the Stamp and Opium Head Clerk in the Collector's Office, Ahmedabad.

Note.—It is left to the Collectors to decide whether, in making appointments of Deputy Accountants and Local Fund Accountants, preference should be given to men who have passed the examination for Head Accountants.

(G. Rs. Nos. 1418, dated 21st February 1893, and 4166, dated 21st June 1893.)

V.—ADMISSION TO AND PROMOTION IN THE REVENUE BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

1. The following rules for admission to the higher appointments in the Revenue Branch of the Public Service in Sind are published for general information :—

Classes eligible for appointments to higher grades of Revenue Service.

1. In future all vacant appointments in the grade of Head Munshi, Mukhtyárkar and Deputy Collector will be filled up from the following classes only :—

(1) Graduates of any University who become qualified under these rules.

(2) Government servants in the Revenue or kindred Departments who pass the Departmental Examinations required by these Rules.

(3) Experienced servants of Government of proved merit and ability, whose age and ignorance of English may prevent their passing the prescribed examinations.

Graduates qualified or eligible for Head Munshiship.

2. Any graduate can become qualified for a Head Munshiship by serving for not less than one year under a Mukhtyárkar as Second Munshi and by passing the ordinary Lower Departmental Examination.

Graduates qualified or eligible for Mukhtyárkarates.

3. Such graduate can further become qualified for a Mukhtyárkarship, (1st) by serving for six months as a Head Munshi, (2nd) by then passing the Higher Departmental Examination, provided that he produces proof of competency and good moral character.

All appointments as Second Munshi to be reserved for graduates.

4. All vacancies in the grade of Second Munshi in Mukhtyárkar's office shall first be offered to graduates who have formally intimated to the Commissioner their willingness to serve under these rules. Lists will be kept of such graduates, and only in the event of there being no graduate willing to take up the appointment of Second Munshi it should be granted to others. The name of any graduate who twice refuses or declines to accept an appointment will be struck off the list of applicants, &c.

Lists should be kept of all graduates who apply for appointments in the Revenue Branch under these rules.

Name of graduate twice refusing an appointment to be removed from list.

General list of qualified candidates how to be kept.

5. Lists shall be kept as provided in Rule 6 of all Revenue subordinates and of all duly qualified graduates who pass the Departmental Examinations, the names being arranged in order of merit, *e.g.*, where a Revenue subordinate and a graduate who has served for a year as Second Munshi pass the Lower Departmental Examination at the same time, their names shall be entered on the lists in the order of merit, and they shall be entitled to promotion to Head Munshiships as they fall vacant in that order. Similarly, if a qualified graduate and Revenue subordinate both pass the Higher Standard at the same time, they shall be promoted to the office of Mukhtyárkar in the order in which they pass the examination.

Detailed lists of officers qualified to be Head Munshis and Mukhtyárkars.

6. The lists of persons qualified to hold the office of Head Munshi shall be kept by the Collectors, and the lists of all persons qualified for promotion to Mukhtyárkarship will be similarly kept by the Commissioner in Sind.

Both lower and higher examinations must be passed except in certain cases.

Only two chances of passing allowed for each examination.

7. No graduate or Revenue officer can go up for Higher Standard Examination except as provided in Rule 13 or 14 without first passing the Lower Standard, and no candidate will be permitted to present himself more than twice for the same examination.

8. Promotion from one grade to another in the appointment of Mukhtyárkar will be regulated by seniority or exceptional merit.

Promotion to grades of Mukhtyárkar how regulated.

9. An officer who has served satisfactorily as Mukhtyárkar or who has qualified himself under Rule 14 will be considered eligible for appointment as Deputy Collector.

Promotion to Deputyships.

10. No subordinate officer will be permitted to present himself for the Departmental Examination without the approval of the Collector and a certificate from the Divisional Officer declaratory of the thorough fitness of the candidate.

Restrictions on appearance at Departmental Examination.

11. Any graduate holding the office of Second Munshi, who fails to pass the Lower Standard Departmental Examination within two years from the date of his appointment as a probationer, will be removed from his probationary appointment.

Graduates failing to pass Lower Standard Departmental Examination in two years to be removed from appointment.

12. Service as Head Accountant, as Head Munshi to Commissioner, to Collector or Assistant Collectors, as Head Clerk to Commissioner or Collector, as Deputy Accountant, as Huzúr Accountant, as Kotwál, will be held to qualify for promotion to a Mukhtyárkarate in the same way as service as a Head Munshi to a Mukhtyárkar, *i.e.*, a qualified officer upon passing the Lower Standard Examination becomes eligible for any of those appointments, and after six months' service in them can go up for the Higher Standard and thus qualify himself for promotion to a Mukhtyárkarate in the same way as if he had held a Head Munshiship. Existing incumbents of such offices are required to pass both Departmental Examinations if they wish to be promoted to the grade of Mukhtyárkar.

Special appointments qualifying in the same way as Head Munshiship for promotion to Mukhtyárkarate.

13. Head Accountants at present in the service wishing to qualify themselves for Mukhtyárkarates must pass the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard, but need not serve for six months as Head Munshi.

Head Accountants to qualify for Mukhtyárkarship need only pass Higher Departmental Standard.

14. Mukhtyárkars at present in the service wishing to qualify themselves for promotion to the rank of Deputy Collector must pass the Departmental Higher Standard, and appointments to Deputy Collectorships will ordinarily be made from Mukhtyárkars qualified under this rule or under (3) of Rule 1.

Present incumbents of office of Mukhtyárkars in order to qualify themselves for promotion to grade of Deputies must pass Higher Standard.

In the absence of qualified candidates vacancies to be filled up as at present.

15. Until properly qualified candidates become available, vacancies will be filled up as usual by seniority and selection.

16. Any candidate who passes the Lower Standard Departmental Examination becomes qualified to be appointed a Magistrate of the Third Class, and any candidate who passes the Higher Standard becomes eligible, if otherwise duly qualified, to be appointed a Magistrate of the Second or First Class as may be recommended by the District Magistrate: provided that no Third Class Magistrate can be appointed a Magistrate, Second Class, until he has exercised the powers of a Third Class Magistrate for six months, and no Second Class Magistrate can be appointed a Magistrate of the First Class until he has exercised Second Class powers for not less than six months.

Note.—As these rules prescribe the ordinary Lower and Higher Standard tests in lieu of the more difficult Special Departmental Examinations prescribed under Government Resolution No. 6505, dated the 17th December 1878, it must be understood that an officer transferred or promoted from Sind to the Presidency Proper will be required to pass the Special Higher Standard Examination.

(G. Rs. Nos. 6840, dated 2nd October 1882, 4347, dated 2nd July 1888, 9864, dated 16th December 1892, and 1267, dated 14th February 1893.)

2. Candidates from Sind may be admitted to the Higher Standard Departmental Examination who are certified by the Commissioner in Sind. The Commissioner will grant certificates in accordance with the Rules of 2nd October 1882. (G. R. No. 1769, dated 2nd March 1883.)

3. The sanction of Government is not necessary to the exercise by the Commissioner in Sind of the power of exempting officers, under Clause 3 of Rule 1 of the foregoing rules, from passing the Departmental Examinations. (G. R. No. 3326, dated 6th May 1889.)

4. In view of the special requirements of Sind, the Commissioner in Sind is authorized to grant permission to selected officers of approved merit, employed in Departments other than the Revenue Department, to appear at the Revenue Departmental Examinations, subject to the condition that such officers on their passing the requisite examinations should not be appointed to posts of Mukhtyárkars unless they have served for at least six months in one of the appointments mentioned in Rule 12 of the rules of 2nd October 1882. (G. R. No. 3134, dated 1st May 1893.)

5. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to lay down the following rules for the admission to, and promotion in, the Revenue Department of this Presidency of graduates* and non-

* The graduates to whom in accordance with these rules preference is to be given in filling certain appointments in the

graduates. These rules supersede all previous rules published on the subject since December 1878 :—

"*Rules for the admission to, and promotion of, *graduates and non-graduates in the Revenue Department.*

PART I.

ORDINARY RULES OF THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1. Before admission the educational test must be passed.

A first class certificate qualifies for admission into either English or vernacular offices ; a second class certificate, for admission to vernacular offices only.

2. After admission and after one year of probation the Subordinate Departmental Examination must be passed. Until it is passed all appointments are probationary.

3. The Departmental Examination, Lower Standard, is open to non-graduate officers of the Revenue Service on the following conditions :—

G. N. No. 884, dated 1st February 1893.

(*a*) That the candidate holds an appointment in the Revenue Department of which the salary is not less than Rs 20 per mensem ;

(*b*) That the candidate produces a certificate of the Commissioner or Collector under whom he is serving that he is qualified by merit, industry, character and knowledge for admission to the examination ;

(*c*) That he has completed 5 years' service in the Revenue Department.

4. Non-graduate officers of the Revenue Department, on passing the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard, are entitled to promotion to the following appointments under the provisions of Part II, Rule 9 :—

(*a*) Head Kárkun to Mámlatdár ;

(*b*) Chitnís to Commissioner or Collector ;

(*c*) Mahálkari ;

(*d*) Head Clerk to Commissioner or Collector ;

(*e*) Second Clerk to Commissioner or Collector ;

(*f*) Native Huzúr Accountant ;

(*g*) Deputy Chitnís or First Kárkun to Collector.

Revenue Department need not be only graduates of the Bombay University. Such restriction would be a needless and inexpedient limitation of the field of selection. But in selecting graduates for appointment to such posts, preference should be given to Bombay University graduates *cæteris paribus*. (G. R. No. 7742, dated 7th October 1895.)

* The term "graduate" or "graduates" wherever it occurs in these rules should be held to include "holders of a Diploma in Agriculture granted under the revised regulations." (G. R. No. 2178, dated 26th March 1898.)

5. The following persons, not being graduates, but having passed the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard, will be admitted to the Higher Standard Departmental Examination, and on passing it shall have their names registered in order of passing on a supplementary list of non-graduates qualified for the appointment of Mámlatdár and be eligible to fill vacancies in the office of Mámlatdár either acting for short periods or, when no qualified graduate is available, permanently :—

(*a*) *Persons holding the offices of Chitnís or Head Clerk to a Commissioner or Collector (substantive) or District Agricultural Inspector or the Assistant District Inspector, Khándesh ;

(*b*) Any other officer of the Revenue Service of not less than 10 years' standing who may be recommended by a Commissioner on grounds of special merit and may thereon have been permitted by Government to appear for the Departmental Examination, Highef Standard.

Note 1.—No other officer of the Revenue Department below the rank of Mámlatdár is entitled to appear for the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard.

Note 2.—Mámlatdárs appointed from the supplementary list will be eligible for promotion to Deputy Collectorships according to merit.

Note 3.—"Commissioner" in this part includes the Commissioner of Survey and Settlement.

PART II.

PRIVILEGES ACCORDED TO UNIVERSITY STANDING AND DEGREES.

6. Claims of candidates for admission to the Revenue Service shall be accorded preference in the following order in filling appointments of which the salary is Rs. 30 or less per mensem :—

(*a*) Graduates ;

(*b*) Candidates who have passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A., or B.Sc., or in Civil Engineering, or †(the Final Examination of the Agricultural Class in the College of Science) ;

(*c*) Candidates who have passed the Previous Examination in Arts ;

(*d*) Candidates who have matriculated or who hold the 2nd year certificate of the Agricultural Class in a High School ;

(*e*) Candidates who hold a certificate of admission under the educational test.

Note.—When there are two or more candidates under the same head, the officer making the appointment shall decide which is the most eligible.

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* Rule 5 (*a*) is not intended to apply to an officer holding the appointment of Police Head Clerk in a Commissioner's Office. (G. R. No. 5601, dated 15th August 1891.)

† These words have since been substituted by the words "the First Examination for the Diploma in Agriculture." (G. N. No. 2178, dated 26th March 1898.)

7. Promotion to appointments below that of Mámlatdár, except the appointments named in Part I, Rule 4, shall be regulated as follows:—

(*a*) In promoting to appointments of which the salary is Rs. 30 or less per mensem, the order of preference laid down in the last preceding rule shall be observed;

(*b*) In promoting to appointments of which the salary is over Rs. 30 per mensem, the following order of preference shall be observed:—

I.—Graduates and non-graduates who have passed the Departmental* Examination, Lower Standard, according to date of passing;

Note.—Except that graduates shall have a special claim to appointment to the places named in Rule 11 (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), during their probationary service under that rule.

II.—Graduates who have not passed the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard;

III.—Others.

8. Preferential promotion of unpassed graduates under Rule 7 means promotion in preference to unpassed non-graduates of similar standing in the service, and not exceptionally rapid promotion of a junior unpassed graduate as of right over the heads of non-graduate seniors of long and approved service.

9. Promotion to the appointments named in Part I, Rule 4, shall be regulated as follows:—

I.—Passed graduates and passed non-graduates shall be promoted to these appointments according to date of passing the Departmental* Examination, Lower Standard.

Note.—Except that passed graduates shall have a special claim to appointment to the office of Head Kárkun to a Mámlatdár during their probationary service under Rule 12.

II.—Unpassed men shall be promoted to these appointments only if, and for so long as, no passed officer is available.

10. All preferential claims to promotion are subject to the condition that the claimant has proved himself deserving thereof by efficiency and good conduct in his previous service.

11. Graduates who have been appointed to the service under Rule 6 will be admitted to the Lower Standard Departmental Examination after a period of 18 months' service, and during that period they must be employed—

(*a*) for six months on account duties in a Mámlatdár's kacheri;

(*b*) for six months doing duty as a Revenue Kárkun in a Mámlatdár's kacheri;

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* If several graduates and non-graduates pass at the same examination, they shall take rank according to merit as shown by the number of marks obtained in the examination.

(*c*) for six months serving as a general duty Kárkún or Circle Inspector.

Note.—Graduates serving under this rule shall, as far as possible, be placed in the appointments named in (*a*), (*b*), (*c*).

If the Collector so directs, a portion of the service in (*a*) not exceeding three months may be in the Collector's Account Office.

12. Graduates after passing the Lower Standard Departmental Examination must serve for a further period of six months, after which they may appear for the Higher Standard Examination.

During this further period, graduates shall, as as far as possible, hold the appointments of Head Kárkúns to Mámlatdárs, and be invested with powers as Magistrates of the Second or Third Class.

13. Graduates who have passed the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard, are eligible for appointment as Mámlatdárs, and have the first claim to vacancies in that office in order of seniority according to date of passing the examination, but subject to the conditions of Rule 10.

PART III.

GENERAL.

14. The Revenue Department for the purpose of these rules includes—

(1) The Department of Land Revenue and General Administration;

(2) The Revenue Survey Department.

15. If a graduate or non-graduate fails to pass the Lower Standard Departmental Examination after having been afforded three opportunities, or the Higher Standard Departmental Examination after having been afforded two opportunities of doing so, he will not be allowed to present himself for examination again, but may remain in the service in any appointment not reserved for officers who pass these examinations for which he may be deemed fit.

16. The standard of marks to be obtained in order to pass the Lower or Higher Departmental Examination shall be that from time to time in force for junior members of the Civil Service.

17. In fulfilment of the engagement made to graduates in 1878, these rules are guaranteed for four years from December 31st, 1885. After that period, non-graduates who pass the Departmental Examinations under the rules in Part I will be eligible to fill every third vacancy in the office of Mámlatdár in each division, in addition to the occasional appointments secured by the provisions of Part I, Rule 5.

18. Government reserve the right in very exceptional cases to sanction the promotion to Mámlats, without passing the Departmental Examinations, of old officers of the Revenue or Survey Departments who were already of long standing in the service when the passing of these examinations was first made a condition of advancement to

that office, and who have proved their fitness while acting in the office of Mámlatdár or in other responsible posts.

(G. N. No. 7105, dated 2nd September 1885, and G. Rs. Nos. 3972, dated 9th June 1890, and 10036, dated 7th December 1894.)

6. Passing the Customs Departmental Examination does not exempt a candidate for employment in the higher grades of the Revenue Branch of the Public Service specified in Government Resolution No. 6505,* dated 17th December 1878, from passing the examination specified in paragraph 1 thereof. (G. R. No. 3565, dated 7th July 1879.)

* Superseded by G. R. No. 7105, dated 2nd September 1885.

7. In the case of officers permitted to appear for the Higher Standard Examination without first passing the special Lower Standard Examination, the minimum aggregate number of marks required to pass should be 60 per cent. of the total: each candidate must obtain 50 per cent. of the marks in each subject, and a special paper should be added, corresponding to the special paper set in the Lower Standard Examination.

The higher standard of marks should be made absolute for all officers who are permitted to appear at the Higher Standard Examination without having passed the lower standard.

(G. R. No. 1766, dated 25th March 1881, and G. R. No. 4983, dated 29th August 1881.)

8. *All* persons, whether in the Government service or not in that service, who present themselves for examination at the Higher Standard Departmental Examination must, if they have not previously passed the prescribed Lower Standard Departmental Examination, qualify under the special or raised higher standard test before they can be declared to have passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination. (G. R. No. 2525, dated 22nd March 1884.)

9. The official superiors of candidates who desire to pass the Special Higher and Lower Standard Examinations with the object of securing the benefit to which they give a title, should certify in each case what the objects are and what the position of the candidate is in regard to the special rules. The Committee will then examine him accordingly and report the result, or, if the statement of the official superior seems to contain grounds for doubting whether the candidate is proceeding correctly, can first refer to Government for orders. This is to be carefully acted in future by all concerned. (G. R. No. 1195, dated 22nd February 1882.)

10. The number of candidates for the Lower and Higher Standard Departmental Examinations from any given district and from any given office must be but small, and it is exceedingly inconvenient to hold intermediate examinations of this nature. The examination only lasts a few days and the Collector

should make the best arrangements possible to carry on the work during those days in the absence of the candidates, and should not refuse permission to candidates to appear on the score that their services cannot be dispensed with for even so brief a period. (G. R. No. 2132, dated 13th March 1883.)

11. The rules sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 7105, dated 2nd September 1885, declare the conditions of qualifying for Mámlats from the date on which they came into force, *viz.*, 3rd idem. In paragraph 10 of that Resolution it was ruled that 52 Revenue officials who were reported to have qualified according to the Notification of December 17th, 1878, paragraph 3, must be held entitled to have their names entered on the list of persons qualified for Mámlats before September 3rd, 1885. They are to stand on that list along with qualified graduates according to the order of the date of passing the Higher Departmental Examination and are eligible for Mámlats in their turn. The authority who considers their fitness for appointment as Mámlatdárs will, of course decide whether they have had the requisite training in lower offices. If not, their appointment can be deferred. Government has simply ruled that they have qualified under the saving clause, paragraph 3 of Resolution No. 6505 of December 17th, 1878. (G. R. No. 9107, dated 12th November 1885.)

12. The rules published in Government Notification No. 7105, dated 2nd September 1885, apply to graduates who qualify for Mámlats after that date and do not debar those non-graduate officers employed in the Revenue Department who passed the Departmental Examination before 2nd September 1885, and whose names have been admitted to the list of officers qualified for Mámlats from receiving the promotion they have earned. The men who pass Departmental Examinations are entitled to appointments in order of seniority according to the date on which they pass. Non-graduates who passed under the special provision made by Government on their behalf before the Rules of 2nd September last were issued are of course senior on the list of qualified men to graduates who qualify under those rules, and their rights are secured by the previous rules which allowed them to qualify by passing up to a certain date. (G. R. No. 1543, dated 25th February 1886.)

13. Save in the very exceptional cases referred to in Rule 18 of the rules published in Government Notification No. 7105, dated 2nd September 1885, it is incumbent on candidates for the office of Mámlatdárs to pass the Departmental Examinations prescribed therein in order to qualify themselves for appointments to that office, irrespective of any other examinations which they may have passed. (G. R. No. 5492, dated 2nd August 1886.)

14. It was not intended by No. 15 of the rules sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 7105,

dated 2nd September 1885, to allow three further chances of passing to persons who had already appeared for the Special Lower Standard Departmental Examination on one or more occasions and failed. In all only three chances of passing can be allowed, whether under the old or the new rules. (G. R. No. 10358, dated 24th December 1885.)

15. By Nos. 6 and 7 of the rules sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 7105, dated 2nd September 1885, it was not intended either to prohibit the appointment of graduates who are "candidates for admission" from appointment direct to the higher places, "of which the salary is Rs. 30 or less," or to give such graduates a preferential right to them in all cases. Such places may be filled either by promotion or by selection from candidates for admission. The appointing officer must consider (1) the claims of non-graduates serving in this grade on account of approved service, and (2) the superior qualifications which a graduate candidate may possess. Unless the claims under (1) are very strong, the graduate should be preferred. Government did not desire to exclude old employés altogether. On the other hand it is of course the desire of Government that graduates should not be offered nothing but the lowest grade appointments on Rs. 12. (G. R. No. 1942, dated 11th March 1886.)

16. Persons who have passed the Overseers' Examination should be held to be entitled to the same preference in respect of appointment and promotion as the persons enumerated in clause (*b*) of No. 6 of the rules in Government Notification No. 7105, dated 2nd September 1885. (G. R. No. 2824, dated 14th April 1886.)

17. The attention of the Collectors is specially drawn to the discretion given by No. 10 of the rules for the admission to and promotion of graduates and non-graduates in the Revenue Department, published in Government Notification No. 7105, dated 2nd September 1885, and to the desirability of using it so as to exclude from appointments they are not fitted to hold any persons who though eligible for promotion under the rules, have not given proof that they deserve it by good conduct and efficiency.

There seems to have been considerable diversity of practice and some neglect of the expressed wishes of Government in the working of Rule 6, which is intended to regulate preferential claims to first appointments. To remedy this and at the same time to leave room for the exercise, by the Collector as head of the district, of such reasonable discretion as is necessary in the interest of the Public Service, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in the list of candidates, which is presumably kept for each Collectorate, the educational qualifications, including year of, place in order of merit, and any honours gained in, any public examination they

may have passed, should be shown; that candidates should not be entered in the list unless the Collector has satisfied himself personally or by trustworthy recommendations that they are likely to turn out useful servants of Government; that on the occurrence of a vacancy the Collector should select the best man on his list at the time, without reference to date of application or examination passed, *e. g.*, an honour man recently entered might reasonably be preferred to a man who had taken a simple pass degree the year before; that his choice is to be guided *primarily* by educational attainments as laid down in Rule 6, but not so as to preclude such exceptions as may be necessary to maintain a due admixture of castes, or to secure men with exceptional qualifications, physical or other, for particular descriptions of work; that candidates should be required to state whether their names are entered in the lists of any other district or districts, with a view to intimation being sent in case of their being appointed; and that ordinarily the name of a candidate who has refused an appointment should be struck off, but that this should not apply to graduates who have been offered appointments on pay of less than Rs. 30, nor preclude the Collector from giving another chance to any candidate whom he considers specially eligible, or whose refusal may have been the result of causes entitling him to further consideration. (G. R. No. 884, dated 1st February 1893.)

18. No further privilege than the preferential right to first appointments recognized by No. 6 (*b*) of the rules published in Government Notification No. 7105, dated 2nd September 1885, can be granted to the students of the Agricultural Class of the College of Science, Poona. Diplomates in Agriculture cannot be placed on the same footing as graduates holding University degrees. (G. R. No. 7877, dated 26th October 1893.)

19. It is not desirable or necessary, on the ground of natural sequence, to alter the Rules 6 and 7 (*a*) and (*b*). It seems inexpedient that there should be a margin within which there may be a choice between men who have and men who have not passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination, the more especially as there are many deserving men of the Kárkun class who are ignorant of English and consequently unable to pass the Departmental Examination, and whom it would be hard to practically deprive of much chance of promotion beyond the Rs. 20 grade. (G. R. No. 4967, dated 2nd July 1895.)

20. There is nothing in the rules in Government Resolution No. 7105, dated 2nd September 1885, to prevent advancement to a better paid post within the grade of Head Kárkun of an unpassed non-graduate who was a Head Kárkun when the rules came into force. (G. R. No. 2409, dated 27th March 1886.)

21. The rules laid down in Government Notification No. 7105, dated 2nd September 1885, do not render it unnecessary for graduates and non-graduates employed in the Revenue Department in the Presidency Proper to pass any special tests in order to qualify themselves for appointment to the post of Mámlatdár. While graduates and non-graduates serving in Sind are allowed, in order to qualify themselves for the promotion to higher posts in Revenue Department in that Province, to pass the ordinary Lower and the ordinary Higher Standard Departmental Examinations, it is incumbent on candidates for similar appointments in the Presidency Proper to pass either the Special Lower and the ordinary Higher Standard Departmental Examinations, or the Special or Raised Higher Standard Departmental Examination. Candidates appearing at the Special Lower Standard Departmental Examination are required to pass an examination in two special papers—one on revenue matters and the other on revenue accounts—in addition to the papers set at the ordinary Lower Standard Departmental Examination, while those who present themselves at the Special or Raised Higher Standard Departmental Examination are examined in a special revenue paper, corresponding to the special paper set at the Special Lower Standard Departmental Examination, in addition to the two papers on that subject set at the ordinary Higher Standard Departmental Examination. In these circumstances, officers employed in Sind must satisfy the same conditions of qualification before appointment to Mámlats in the Presidency Proper as candidates in the Presidency are required to fulfil. (G. R. No. 4834, dated 7th July 1886.)

22. Commissioners and Collectors should exercise most careful discrimination in recommending, for the favourable consideration of Government under No. 18 of the rules sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 7105, dated 2nd September 1885, applications from their subordinates for exemption from passing the Departmental Examinations with a view to their being promoted to Mámlats. (G. Rs. Nos. 6432, dated 11th September 1886, and 6533, dated 15th idem.)

23. Officers who have been specially exempted by Government under No. 8 of the rules laid down in Government Notification No. 7105, dated 2nd September 1885, from passing the Departmental Examination, should take their rank, according to the length of their service, in the list of candidates qualified for appointment to the post of Mámlatdár. (G. R. No. 4862, dated 8th July 1889.)

24. The Commissioners should send in periodical lists on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year of the non-graduate employés in their respective Divisions to whom they would recommend on grounds of special merits that permission should be accorded to appear for the Higher Standard Departmental Examination. The special merits in each

case should be clearly specified, and as such merits are in accordance with the rule a qualification essential to give any non-graduate any claim to appear at the examination it is necessary that recommendations made on behalf of non-graduates should be submitted only after careful scrutiny. (G. R. No. 6104, dated 10th September 1888.)

25. No. 9 of the rules sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 7105, dated 2nd September 1885, applies to the first appointment of candidates to the posts named in Part I, Rule 4, but in no way regulates their subsequent promotion *after* they have been so appointed. (G. R. No. 3325, dated 23rd May 1888.)

26. In all cases of appointments made by Collectors in contravention of the rules, a report explaining the reasons should be made to the Commissioner. (G. R. No. 2440, dated 28th March 1889.)

27. Non-graduates who do not hold permanent appointments of Rs. 20 and upwards should be debarred from appearing for the Lower Standard Departmental Examination. (G. Rs. Nos. 7016, dated 4th October 1890, and 884, dated 1st February 1893.)

28. Subordinates in the offices of the Conservators of Forests cannot be held to be officers of the Revenue Department under the rules for the admission to, and promotion in, the Revenue Department of graduates and non-graduates. (G. R. No. 1746, dated 25th March 1881.)

29. The Forest Department is not included in those branches of the service the employés of which are qualified to appear for the Lower and Higher Standard Departmental Examinations. (G. R. No. 7178, dated 9th October 1886.)

30. There is no useful object to be attained by permitting Clerks of the Court, Shirastedárs and Názirs of District Judges to appear for an examination designed especially for revenue officers and qualifying only for promotion in the Land Revenue Department. The nature of the duties of the District Court officers above named is entirely different from that of the duties of the Head Kárkuns, Mámlatdárs and Deputy Collectors, and there is no prospect of any District Court Officer being granted a Mámlat or other revenue appointment merely because he has passed an examination which has been passed by hundreds of purely revenue officials. (G. R. No. 219, dated 10th January 1883.)

31. The Departmental Examinations held by the Bombay Central Committee are intended only for officers serving in British Government employ in the Bombay Presidency, and persons in the service of Native States in the Presidency are not permitted to appear at those examinations. (G. R. No. 5252, dated 27th June 1885.)

32. Persons employed in Native States will derive no advantage from passing the Departmental Examinations held by the Bombay Central Committee, which are intended only for officers serving in British Government employ in the Bombay Presidency. (G. R. No. 8786, dated 29th October 1885.)

33. Service rendered in the office of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and in the Political Department of the Secretariat cannot be considered as service in the Revenue Department. (G. R. No. 8279, dated 12th October 1885.)

34. Inspectors of Village Registration Offices are members of the Registration Department and are accordingly not entitled to appear at the Departmental Examinations, Lower and Higher Standard, which are intended only for persons actually employed in the Departments named in No. 14 of the rules prescribed in Government Notification No. 7105, dated 2nd September 1885. (G. R. No. 3347, dated 8th May 1886.)

35. There is no rule prohibiting the employment, in the Revenue Department, of natives of India who are not British subjects. (G. R. No. 346, dated 16th January 1886.)

36. The Agricultural Department comes under the head of Land Revenue. (G. R. No. 4211, dated 12th June 1886.)

37. The clerks in the office of the Inspector General of Police are not, like those employed under the District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendants of Police, appointed by the Collectors or eligible for promotion to posts on the establishments of Collectors, and cannot accordingly be regarded as members of the Land Revenue Department. They are, therefore, not entitled to appear at the Departmental Examinations, which are intended solely for officers serving in that Department. (G. R. No. 5177, dated 21st July 1886.)

38. Officers employed in the Departments under the control of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári are ineligible to appear at the Revenue Departmental Examinations, the passing of which qualifies only for the higher appointments in the Land Revenue Department. (G. Rs. Nos. 7636, dated 31st October 1882, and 4043, dated 20th June 1888.)

39. The Head Clerk to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture is not a Head Clerk to a Collector or Commissioner and is consequently not eligible to appear for the Higher Standard Departmental Examination under Rule 5, clause (*a*). He, therefore, could only present himself for examination under clause (*b*) of that rule, if permitted to do so by Government on being "recommended by a Commissioner on grounds of special merit." (G. R. No. 6305, dated 18th September 1888.)

40. The "Department of Land Revenue and General Administration" is a recognized subdivision of the public service (see the Quarterly Civil List, Part III), and officers employed in the marginally noted Departments (in addition to the Land Revenue Department) attached to a Collector's office should be regarded as members of that Department for the purposes of the rules laid down in Government Resolution No. 7105, dated 2nd September 1885.

1. Local Funds (Clerical Establishment).
2. Political (Clerk attached to the office of the Political Agent).
3. Trade Náka Kárkuns.
4. Forest Settlement Officer's establishment.
5. Bailiffs under Mámlatdárs and Kárkuns attached to the Collector's office in connection with the execution of Civil Court decrees.
6. Stamp Kárkuns in the Huzúr Treasury.

Inspectors and Kárkuns serving in the Abkári Department and clerks under the Western Bhil Agent, Khándesh, cannot be held to belong to the Land Revenue Department, and are not entitled to appear at the Departmental Examinations, Lower and Higher Standard; but when Clerks and Kárkuns holding permanent appointments in the Land Revenue Department are employed on work connected with the Abkári Department in the Collector's Office, but are still treated as members of the Collector's revenue establishments for purposes of promotion, they may be allowed to present themselves for examination at the Departmental Examinations if they are otherwise entitled under the rules to appear at those examinations.

As in accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 7137,* dated 22nd October 1880, persons employed on clerical duty in the Police Department are members of the Collector's establishment and obtain their promotion in it, such persons may be allowed to present themselves for examination at the Departmental Examinations if they are otherwise entitled, under the rules referred to, to appear at those examinations.

(G. Rs. Nos. 191, dated 12th January 1886, 2170, dated 19th March 1886, and 7979, dated 1st October 1889.)

41. Clerks on the establishment of the Accountant General, Bombay, are not eligible to appear at

*Note.—In accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolutions, Judicial Department, Nos. 728, dated 3rd February 1894, and 5167, dated 25th July 1894, the office establishments of Police Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents (excepting the members of the Police Accounts establishments, which continue to be recruited from the Revenue establishments) are now recruited from the Police force; and it has been ruled by Government Resolutions Nos. 2144, dated 21st March 1894, and 7841 dated 22nd September 1894, and Government memorandum No. 6584, dated 6th August 1894, that only Police Accountants and members of the Accounts establishments of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police may be allowed to appear at the Departmental Examinations prescribed for officers of the Revenue Department if they are otherwise entitled to do so.

the Departmental Examinations. (G. R. No. 8060, dated 23rd October 1889.)

42. The rules sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 7105, dated 2nd September 1885, should be held to be applicable as much to the Account Branch of a Collector's office as they do to other branches of his establishment. But appointments in the Huzúr Account Branch of the Collector's office should not be brought under the strict operation of Rule 7 (*b*), and Collectors should be allowed full discretionary power to nominate to these appointments the persons whom they considered best qualified to hold them, irrespective of the fact whether they have or have not passed the Lower Standard Examination. (G. R. No. 8446, dated 6th November 1889.)

43. Inspectors of Police cannot be allowed to appear at the Revenue Departmental Examinations, which are opened only to members of the Departments named in No. 14 of the rules published in Government Notification No. 7105, dated 2nd September 1885. (G. R. No. 8078, dated 15th November 1890.)

44. Service under the Bench of Magistrates cannot be admitted to be same as under the City Magistrate, Poona. To do so would be to allow a Clerk, whose service might have been solely under a body whose duties are purely magisterial, to count such service as in a Land Revenue office, and thereby acquire a privilege which was never intended. (G. R. No. 6023, dated 2nd September 1891.)

45. The Customs Department in Sind is not included in the Department of Land Revenue and General Administration in that Province, and in accordance with the ruling contained in Government Resolution No. 4043, dated 20th June 1888, officers employed in the Customs Department in Sind cannot be considered eligible to appear at the Revenue Departmental Examinations. (G. R. No. 6865, dated 6th October 1891.*)

46. Clerks employed in the Trade Statistical Branch of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, are not entitled to appear for the Lower Standard Departmental Examination, which is open only to members of the Departments named in No. 14 of the Rules published in Government Notification No. 7105, dated 2nd September 1885. (G. R. No. 3501, dated 30th April 1896.)

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* Government Resolution No. 3134, dated 1st May 1893, authorizes the Commissioner in Sind to grant permission to selected officers of approved merit, employed in Departments other than the Revenue Department, to appear at the Revenue Departmental Examinations, subject to the condition that such officers on their passing the requisite examinations should not be appointed to posts of Mukhtyárkars unless they have served for at least six months in one of the appointments mentioned in No. 12 of the Rules of 2nd October 1882.

EXAMINATIONS].

VI.—SURVEY OFFICERS.

1. The following rules have been passed by the Governor General in Council, and are published for general information :—

I.—The period of probation will be one year. If in any case strong special reasons render an extension of this term expedient, application should be made through the Surveyor General, or the Head of the Department in which the probationer is serving, in full time to permit of orders being passed before the period of probation expires.

II.—Every candidate will be required to furnish the certificates of which forms are given below, signed by his Commanding Officer and the Surgeon of his Regiment or Corps, respectively.

III.—There will be distinct examinations, both preliminary and final, for the Topographical and Revenue Surveys (including the topographical branch of the Trigonometrical Survey), and for the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

IV.—For the Topographical and Revenue Surveys, the preliminary examination will embrace the following subjects :—

1. Arithmetic, including involution and evolution, arithmetical and geometrical progression, proportion or rule-of-three, vulgar and decimal fractions, logarithmic calculations, and mensuration of surfaces.
2. Elementary geometry, first four books of Euclid.
3. Algebra, as far as quadratic equations, inclusive.
4. Elements of plane trigonometry.
5. Topographical, mechanical, or civil drawing, to be executed in the presence of Examiners.

V.—Artillery Officers, and officers holding certificates of qualification granted at the Institutions of Addiscombe and Woolwich, or the Staff College, or Civil Engineering Colleges, or who may have passed an examination in surveying according to the army standard, will be exempted from undergoing any preliminary examination, and will, on being nominated, at once enter as probationers, and be attached to Survey Parties, to learn their practical duties in the field and during the recess.

VI.—The final examination for the Topographical and Revenue Surveys, to be held at the close of the period of probation, will comprise—

1. The satisfactory execution, unassisted, of a small area of country including the computation and entire mapping involved in the same.
2. Perfect use and knowledge of all the instruments employed in the Department, and adjustment of the same.

3. The elements of natural astronomy, sufficient for ascertaining time, azimuth, and latitude.

4. A fair knowledge of all rules in force, for the general conduct of the Survey Establishments, in the Department to which the probationer is attached.

Each candidate will also be required to produce a certificate of having passed an examination by the higher standard in any vernacular languages prescribed by the Government under which the probationer is employed.

VII.—The examinations for the Topographical and Revenue Surveys will be conducted by the Head of the Department in which the probationer is serving, aided by such professional officers, to the number of two, as may be available. Whenever desirable, sealed examination questions may be transmitted, in view to their being answered by the probationer in the presence of the officer in charge of the Survey Party to which he is attached, in lieu of obliging him to appear at departmental head-quarters for the purpose of examination.

VIII.—For the geodesical branch of the Trigonometrical Survey, the preliminary examination will be theoretical only, comprising mathematics up to conic sections, and the principles of construction of instruments in common use. The final examination will be theoretical and practical, embracing analytical geometry of three dimensions, statics, dynamics, astronomy, the construction of the instruments of the Great Trigonometrical Survey and a practical familiarity with their management. Candidates for the Staff Corps will also be required to produce a certificate of having passed an examination by the higher standard in any vernacular language prescribed by the Government under which the probationer is employed.

IX.—The Examiners will be the Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, with any two available officers of the Department at his head-quarters.

X.—The degree of proficiency attained by candidates will be ascertained in both branches of the Survey Department by written questions, the examination papers being framed at departmental head-quarters.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE REFERRED TO IN RULE II.

Certificate of Commanding Officer.

Certified that Lieutenant of the Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, completed three years' duty with a Regiment on the two years of which (or the whole period of which as the case may be) were spent in India.

Lieutenant has passed the examination in the native languages which qualifies for staff employment, and has attained such a knowledge of his drill and duty as an officer of Infantry (or Cavalry) in all its branches as to qualify him for the command of a Company (or Troop) in all situations. He also possesses a fair knowledge of the Articles of War and of the Queen's Regulations, as well of the Military Regulations of the (Bengal, Madras or Bombay) Presidency, besides having gained some general acquaintance with the organization and nature of the duties of all branches of the Army serving in Bengal, Madras or Bombay.

I further certify that, during the period Lieutenant has served with this Regiment, he has been attentive to his duty; and that his conduct has been in all respects unexceptionable.

Station and date.

Commanding Regiment.

Surgeon's Certificate.

I certify that, to the best of my belief, Lieutenant is in good bodily health, has good eyesight, and is apparently well capable of undergoing the vicissitudes of service in India.

Station and date.

Surgeon Regiment.

(G. I., H. D., Notn. No. 49, dated 9th February 1869; *vide* G. R. No. 683 A, dated 17th idem.)

2. The rules accompanying Government Resolution No. 683 A, dated 17th February 1869, should be held applicable to Probationary Uncovenanted Assistants of the Survey Department. It is very desirable that the examinations of Probationary Uncovenanted Assistants should be held before formally constituted committees. It will be the duty of the Survey Commissioner, from time to time, to apply to Government for the appointment of a Committee, and in doing so, to suggest the names of the officers who should compose it.

In considering whether a probationer should be confirmed or not, Government will, in addition to the recommendation of the Committee, be guided by the opinion of the officer under whom he has been directly serving. (G. R. No. 1723, dated 1st April 1874.)

3. In supersession of existing orders it is ruled that, prior to appointment as Probationary Assistant Superintendent in the Revenue Survey Department of this Presidency, it shall henceforward be always necessary—

1. That the candidate shall have completed his nineteenth year of age; and

2. That unless he has already passed an examination in Maráthi, according to the higher-

standard, he shall pass a special examination in that language by—

(i) Reading and translating into English passages from the Maráthi translation of Æsop's Fables;

(ii) Reading out a Maráthi petition written in very plain simple language, in the Modi character:

(iii) Translating from English into Maráthi an easy, simple deposition; and

(iv) Conversing on the most familiar subjects in Maráthi.

2. The examination in the above heads will be conducted by the Presidency Examination Committee; and this examination will be called "The standard qualifying for first appointment to the Revenue Survey."

3. Before promotion from the probationary grade to a Permanent Assistant Superintendent's appointment, it is necessary that a Higher Standard Examination be passed in Maráthi (or in Gujaráti, should the officer be nominated to Gujarát) as well as the usual Departmental Examination in Departmental subjects connected with carrying on duty in the survey.

4. If, after passing a Higher Standard Examination in Maráthi or Gujaráti, an officer should be at any time employed in a province where another language is the vernacular, he will be required to pass an examination as regards reading and speaking in the language of that province.

5. Any officer who shall not pass the examination prescribed in paragraph 4 within one year shall be liable to a reduction of 20 per cent. made from his salary until such date as he may pass.

(G. Rs. No. 4095, dated 14th August 1878, and No. 1140, dated 12th February 1883.)

4. Survey officers required under the rules to pass examinations in the vernacular languages should pass such examinations before the Civil and Military Examination Committee. Only in special cases and for special reasons can examinations by Local Committees be allowed, and then in such instances the previous sanction of Government should be obtained to the adoption of such a course. Uniformity of standard can only be ensured by requiring the candidates to be, as a rule, examined by a permanent Examining Board. (G. R. No. 2116, dated 22nd April 1880.)

5. The language in which a survey officer is required to pass the Higher Standard Examination is the vernacular of the district or province in which he is serving at the time. (G. R. No. 1654, dated 21st March 1881.)

6. In order to qualify for the higher scale of pay, a Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Survey is required to be able to test measurements satis-

factorily and to pass a colloquial examination in the vernacular language of the district in which he is employed.

Report should be made to Government when Probationary Assistants pass the prescribed examination entitling them to the higher rate of pay in view to the publication of the requisite notification in the *Government Gazette*.

(G. R. No. 4140, dated 18th July 1881.)

VII.—FOREST OFFICERS.

1. His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules for the examination of officers of the Forest Department in the Bombay Presidency, in supersession of the rules contained in Government Notification No. 2878, dated 4th June 1880, published at pages 535 and 536 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 10th idem, Part I, as amended by Government Notifications noted in the margin :—

No. 5142, dated 29th September 1880, published at page 782 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 30th idem, Part I.

No. 5510, dated 3rd August 1886, published at page 649 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 5th idem, Part I.

1. Forest officers will be required to pass examinations in the following subjects :—

(*a*) Languages (according to the Lower and Higher Standards prescribed for Junior Civilians).

(*b*) Land Revenue.

(*c*) Forest Law.

(*d*) Procedure and Accounts.

2. Examinations in all the subjects will be held in April and October of every year before the Central Committee for Departmental Examinations, to which a Conservator of Forests or a Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge of a Circle will be appointed from time to time as an additional member. Examinations in languages alone will be held in January and July before the Sub-Committee for Vernacular Examinations of the Central Committee for Departmental Examinations.

3. Every officer shall present himself for examination according to the Lower Standard in the language of the division in which he is serving at the latest, at the first meeting of the Central Committee after he has been nine months in the service in this country, whether as Assistant Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, or as Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Fourth Grade, and he shall be placed under stoppages of 10 per cent. of his pay should he fail to pass within 18 months of the date of his joining the service in the Presidency.

4. No officer will be eligible for promotion out of the grade of Assistant Conservator of Forests,

Second Grade, or of Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Fourth Grade, as the case may be, until he has passed a further examination in the language of his division according to the Higher Standard, and has qualified in—

(*a*) Land Revenue

(*b*) Forest Law

(*c*) Procedure and Accounts

according to the tests prescribed in Rule 6.

5. For the purposes of these rules, the following languages shall be held to be those of the different Forest Circles :—

Central ...	... ...	Maráthi.
Southern ...	Ratnágiri, Kolába and Belgaum.	Maráthi.
	Dhárwár, Bijápur and Kánara.	Kánarese.
Northern ...	East and West Thána.	Maráthi.
	Surat and the Panch Maháls.	Gujaráti.
Sind ...	... ...	Sindhi.

In the case of the Circles against which two languages are entered, the language of the division in which the Forest officer is serving will be the language in which he will be required to pass.

6. The test in Land Revenue, Forest Law, and Procedure and Accounts will be as follows :—

Land Revenue.

Act No. V of 1879, entitled the Bombay Land Revenue Code, Chapters I and II ; of Chapter V, Sections 37 to 44 ; of Chapter VI, Section 62, Clause 2 ; and Chapter IX ; Rules 35 to 37, 91 to 98B (Trees) and 100 to 106 (Boundary marks) of the Rules under Section 214 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code.

Forest Law.

Act No. VII of 1878, the Indian Forest Act, 1878, as modified up to date, with all the rules published and in force at the time being under different sections of that Act.

Procedure and Accounts.

Not more than 12 questions from—

(*a*) Such portions of the Forest Department Code as have been applied to the Bombay Forest Department.

(*b*) The standing orders and rules of the Forest Department of the Presidency.

(*c*) Rules which have been published under the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Arms Act XI of 1878, the Abkári Act V of 1878 and are in force at the time being and apply to the Forest officers in the Forest Department of the Presidency.

7. In addition to the examination above described, any officer of the Forest Department of less than 15 years' standing who may be transferred

from one division to another division, in the language of which he has not passed either according to the Lower or Higher Standard, will be required to pass an examination according to the Lower Standard in the vernacular of his new division, within one year of his transfer; and in the event of his failing to do so, a reduction of 10 per cent. will be made from his salary until he has qualified, or has been transferred to another division, in the vernacular of which he has previously passed.

8. Officers of the Upper Controlling Staff of the Forest Department may, with the previously obtained permission of Government, offer themselves for examination in any one or more of the languages of the Forest Circles of the Presidency mentioned above in addition to those in which they may be required to pass under Rules 4 and 7, and in the event of their passing, will be entitled to the following language allowances:—

Rs. 250 for passing in the Lower Standard.

Rs. 500 for passing in the Higher Standard, subject to a deduction of any allowance already drawn for passing in the same language by the Lower Standard.

9. No Forest officer will be permitted to present himself for examination by two standards in the same vernaculars simultaneously.

(G. Ns. Nos. 2, dated 3rd January 1894, and 9775, dated 29th November 1894.)

2. It is not deemed necessary to extend to the forest service the rules which grant rewards for attainments in the classical languages of India—Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian; nor is it necessary to encourage the acquisition of Urdu, beyond a thorough colloquial knowledge, coupled with a moderate facility in reading and writing it. But the acquisition of, or a higher degree of proficiency in, such languages as Punjabi, Pushtu, Burmese, or other spoken languages is of as great benefit in the case of forest officers as it is in any other branch of the public service. It is therefore decided that whenever by any general or local rules a reward is sanctioned for the acquisition of, or for proficiency in, any spoken or useful native language or dialect, such rules shall be held applicable to all European forest officers, provided that when any officer desires to qualify himself for such reward, he shall first obtain the permission of the local Government or Administration under which he is serving, and the Government will decide whether the language is one, the acquisition of, or high proficiency in, which will be useful to the officer in the district in which he is employed, and will increase his efficiency as an officer of the Forest Department. (G. I., A. R. and C., No. 4-245, dated 9th March 1874; *vide* G. R. No. 1440, dated 19th idem.)

3. The departmental examination of Forest officers in Sind should be held in that province instead of at Bombay or Poona. (G. R. No. 2114, dated 23rd April 1876.)

4. The Deputy Conservator of Forests in Sind Circles is authorized to set to the candidates in that province questions in that subject for the examination of Forest officers which comprises the Departmental rules, accounts and standing orders relating to forests and official business, as the system of accounts and departmental rules in Sind differs from that in force in the rest of the Presidency. (G. R. No. 6459, dated 30th August 1883.)

5. No person, being a European or of European extraction, shall be deemed eligible for appointment to the post, substantive or officiating, of Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, unless he shall have passed an examination according to the Higher Standard test in one at least of the vernacular languages of the Bombay Presidency. (G. R. No. 9258, dated 18th November 1885.)

6. The rules for the examination of Forest officers in this Presidency should be enforced in the case of temporary as well as permanent promotions, and no temporary promotion even should be granted until an officer has passed his examination. (G. R. No. 7086, dated 20th September 1889.)

VIII.—CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

1. Native Assistant Commissioners of the Customs Department are not required to pass in a native language, except when the language of the district in which they are employed is other than their vernacular language. (G. R., G. D., No. 366, dated 12th February 1869.)

2. The rules regulating the examination of the subordinate establishments of Government in the Revenue, Magisterial and Police Departments are not applicable to the Customs Department. (G. R. No. 5195, dated 27th November 1869.)

3. In addition to the educational test which regulates admission of candidates into the Customs Department, a second examination, both oral and written, in matters pertaining to the Department as noted in the margin should be required within two years of entering the service. (G. R. No. 515, dated 27th June 1870.)

Land and Sea Customs. Salt. Opium. Port Dues. Registry. Passengers. Spirits.	Arms and ammunitions, together with forms of accounts and rules of the Salt and Customs Department in force.

There is no objection to the subordinates in the Customs Department being examined at the same time as the collectorate examinations are held, but the examinations must be conducted by a distinct Committee of Customs Officers. It is left optional with the Customs Department to determine the places at which the examinations are to be held each year, the same being notified beforehand. (G. Rs. No. 2917, dated 20th June 1873, and No. 5650, dated 16th November 1870.)

IX.—SALT OFFICERS.

1. The following rules for the examination of officers of the Salt Department are published for general information :—

EXAMINATIONS.]

I.—From the date of the publication of these rules, every officer already appointed to be or to act as an Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, who shall not have passed the examinations prescribed in paras. 900 and 909 of the Digest of Service Rules, and every officer hereafter appointed to be or to act as an Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, will be required to pass, at the first examination held not less than six months after the date on which he joined his appointment, an examination in at least one vernacular language of the Presidency (either Maráthi, Gujaráti, or Kánarese) and in the following subjects:—

The Indian Penal Code.

The Criminal Procedure Code.

The Salt Acts in force in the Bombay Presidency for the time being.

The Sea Customs Act in force in the Bombay Presidency for the time being.

The Land Customs Acts in force in the Bombay Presidency for the time being.

The Ports and Port Dues Acts in force in the Bombay Presidency for the time being.

Chapters 2, 7, 9 and 10 of the Indian Evidence Act.

II.—This examination will be held at the time and at the place fixed for the half-yearly Departmental Examination of Junior Civilians, and will be conducted by a Committee consisting of the Under Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, the Oriental Translator to Government, and other members to be from time to time appointed by Government. * The candidate, however, has the option of appearing for examination in the language only before the Sub-Committee for Vernacular Examinations of the Central Committee for Departmental Examinations, at any of its meetings. (G. No 5567, dated 23rd August 1897.)

III.—The examination in the vernacular language will be of the same nature and difficulty as the examination required to be passed by Junior Civilians before their investiture with the lowest magisterial powers. Two papers of questions in the Acts mentioned in Rule I will be set at each examination. The questions in one paper will be taken from the Penal Code and the Salt and the Sea Customs Acts; the other paper will consist of questions from the other Acts specified. The time allowed for each paper will be three hours. 150 marks will be allotted to each paper. No candidate will be considered to have passed who fails to obtain 60 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks for both papers, or 180 marks in all. The questions will have to be answered without the assistance of books. If an

* Government Notification, Revenue Department, No 405-A, 18th January 1898.

officer fails to pass the examination as prescribed in Rule I, he shall be removed from his appointment.

IV. *Every person after having been appointed to be or to act as an Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue shall, within twelve months after the date on which he passed the examination prescribed in Rule I, pass before the Central Departmental Examination Committee at Bombay, an examination according to the Higher Standard test in the vernacular language of the district to which he may have been appointed: provided that if prior to his appointment he shall have passed this examination or one of equal difficulty in the language in question, he shall not be required to pass again in the same language.

V.— If an officer after appointment is removed from a Maráthi to a Gujaráti, or Kánarese district, or *vice versâ*, he shall be required to pass an examination of the nature described in Rule IV in the vernacular language of the district to which he is transferred within one year from the date of his transfer, if prior to his transfer from the district to which he was originally appointed he shall not have passed in the language of that district an examination of the nature prescribed in Rule IV; but if before his removal he shall have passed the examination as directed in Rule IV in the vernacular of the district in which he was first serving, he shall then only be required to pass within one year from the date of his transfer an examination in the vernacular of the district to which he may be moved of a nature similar to that prescribed for Junior Civil Servants before their investiture with the lowest of magisterial powers.

(G. R. No. 2313, dated 25th March 1836.

VI.—If an officer fails to pass within the specified time the examination prescribed in Rules IV and V, he shall be permitted to present himself a second time for examination after the expiration of a further period not exceeding six months; but if within 18 months from the date of his passing the examination prescribed in Rule I, or of his transfer, he shall not have succeeded in passing the above examination, he shall be removed from his appointment.

VII.—In addition to the above-mentioned examination in the vernacular language, every officer, whether in the Military or Uncovenanted Service, appointed to be or to act as Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue shall, within twelve months of the date of his passing the examination prescribed in Rule I, pass an examination in the following Acts (and any others which may

* An officer holding the post of Supernumerary Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue should not be appointed to be or to act as an Assistant Collector until he has passed the Higher Standard Examination (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 120, 10th January 1884).

from time to time be added to the list by Government) :—

The Indian Penal Code and Amending Acts.

The Code of Criminal Procedure in force for the time being.

The Indian Evidence Act.

The Acts relating to salt in the Bombay Presidency.

The Acts relating to Sea and Land Customs in the Bombay Presidency.

The Acts relating to Ports and Port dues in the Bombay Presidency.

The Acts relating to Opium in the Bombay Presidency.

The Acts relating to A'bkári in the Bombay Presidency.

The Acts relating to Registry of Vessels.

The Acts relating to Passenger and Pilgrim Ships.

The Acts relating to Arms and Ammunition.

VIII.—Three papers of questions relating to the above Acts will be set at each examination. The questions in one of these three papers will relate solely to the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes and those in the second to the Salt and Sea and Land Customs Acts. The questions in the third paper will refer to the other Acts mentioned. 150 marks will be allotted for each paper of questions. No candidate will be considered to have passed who fails to obtain 60 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks for the three papers, or 270 marks in all. The questions will have to be answered without the assistance of books.

IX.—The above examination shall be held in Bombay once in every half year on the date fixed for the Departmental Examination of Junior Civilians, and shall be conducted by the Under Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, and other* officers to be from time to time appointed by Government by whom the paper of questions shall be prepared, and with whom it shall rest to estimate the merit of the answers, and to decide whether the examinee has passed.

*G. Notn. No. 5567, dated 23rd August 1887.

X.—If an officer fail to pass within the specified time the examination prescribed in Rule VII, he shall be permitted to present himself a second time for examination after the expiration of a further period of six months, but if within eighteen months of the date of his passing the examination prescribed in Rule I he shall not have succeeded in passing the above examination, he shall be removed from his appointment.

XI.—An officer serving as Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue will be considered to be on probation, until he has passed the examinations prescribed in Rules IV and VII, and if within twelve

months from the date of his passing the examination prescribed in Rule I he shall not have passed those examinations, a deduction of 20 per cent. will be made from his salary until he shall have passed both such examinations.

XII.—Officers of the Department drawing salaries of Rs. 100 and upwards may be examined if they obtain leave from the Collector of Salt Revenue to present themselves for examination, and if passed should receive a certificate of qualification.

(G. Ns. dated 7th August 1874 and No. 557, dated 23rd August 1887.)

Note 1.—It should be clearly understood that all officers appointed to be or to act as Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue are required to pass before the Committee appointed under Rule 2, or that mentioned in Rule 4 of the Rules for the examination of officers in the Salt Revenue Department, the examinations in the vernacular languages prescribed in those Rules. The only exception which can be allowed to this general rule is that Government may in special cases, and on a special reference to be made in each case, exempt from the liability to pass in a vernacular language before the Committees mentioned in the Rules any officer who has prior to his appointment to the Salt Revenue Department passed before the Civil and Military Examination Committee an examination according to the Higher Standard test in that language. (G. R. (Revenue) No. 337, dated 14th January 1884).

2. The Commissioner of Salt should keep in his office a register of all the officers of the Salt Department and report to Government from time to time the names of such of them as render themselves liable to removal from their appointments under Rules 6 and 10 of the rules relating to the examination of the officers of the Salt Department sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 4140, dated 7th August 1874. (G. M. No. 8702, dated 29th December 1888.)

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with the approval of the Government of India, to prescribe the following rules for the recruitment and organization of the Salt Department in the Bombay Presidency :—

Rules.

In these rules the appointments of Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in charge Coast Guard Service, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in charge of Ranges and of the Account office, and Native Assistant to the Collector of Salt Revenue, shall be held to constitute the Salt Department branch of the Bombay Provincial Service. All other appointments in the Salt Department shall be held to constitute the Subordinate Salt Department Service.

2. The Salt Department branch of the Bombay Provincial Service will ordinarily be recruited (*a*) by transfer of officers from other Departments of the Bombay Provincial Service, (*b*) by promotion of officers from the Subordinate Salt Service on the ground of special fitness and merit, and (*c*) by selection by the Governor in Council.

3. The rules for regulating the admission of candidates into the lower grades of the Public Service, published under Notification of Government in the Educational Department, No. 597, dated 4th April 1888, or such rules as may hereafter be made in modification or supersession of them, will ordinarily apply to all first appointments to the Subordinate Salt Department Service. In filling up those appointments, however, candidates who have passed the University Examination for a degree in Science or Arts in such subjects as fit them for work in the Salt Department shall be accorded preference over candidates who have passed the First Examination for the degree of B. Sc. or B.A., and the latter shall be accorded preference over candidates who have merely passed the School Final Examination.

4. The Commissioner shall, however, have the power to appoint to the Preventive branch, on the ground of special qualification for technical duties, persons who may not have satisfied the conditions prescribed in these rules.

5. Every person appointed to the Subordinate Service shall be required to pass at the first Departmental Examination held after he has served for one year in such service in the subjects prescribed for that examination and under rules laid down by the Collector and approved by the Commissioner.

6. Promotion will be regulated according to seniority or on ground of special fitness as the Collector or Commissioner may deem fit in each case.

7. Every person appointed to the Salt Department branch of the Bombay Provincial Service shall be required to pass the examination prescribed in the rules laid down by Government in their Notification of 7th August 1874, unless he shall have passed similar examination before his appointment.

8. If an officer required to pass the examination under the preceding rule fails to pass within the prescribed time from the date of appointment, he shall be liable to be removed from his office, but it shall be competent to the Governor in Council to extend his period of probation for any further period he deems fit.

9. Every appointment to the Salt Department branch of the Bombay Provincial Service shall be probationary pending the passing of the required examinations and until the Commissioner is satisfied that the officer appointed is in every respect qualified for the post.

Note.—These rules are liable to modification hereafter should it be found necessary to effect any changes in them in order to bring them into accord with any scheme for the constitution of the Bombay Provincial Service which may eventually be adopted.

(G. N. No. 1600, dated 2nd March 1891.)

4. The benefit of Article 317 of the Civil Service Regulations may be extended to officers of the Salt Department, who may be permitted to present themselves at the Lower and Higher Standard Departmental Examinations, provided the conditions of the article are strictly fulfilled. (G. R. No. 5532, dated 16th July 1896.)

X.—POLITICAL OFFICERS.

1. Political Officers appearing for the Lower Standard Departmental Examination should be required to furnish the certificate specified in clause 3 (*b*) of No. 36 of the rules for the examination of Junior Civil Servants and others, which would be granted by the Political Resident or Agent. As inconvenience would be caused if Assistant Political Agents in charge of Pránts and Deputy Assistant Political Agents were to be detached to Rájkot for six weeks for the performance of the duties of Treasury Officer in order to satisfy the conditions of this rule, the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, may at his discretion exempt them from its operation. (G. Rs. Nos. 2036, dated 28th March 1882, 1875, dated 6th March 1883, and 7719, dated 27th September 1884.)

2. When there are applicants for examination in the Somáli language, the Political Resident at Aden may convene a Board of Examination without reference to Government. The result of the examinations held should in each case be communicated to Government. (G. R., G. D., No. 2240 dated 7th July 1892.)

3. For examinations in Somáli and Suahili, honoraria will be allowed by Government on special applications being made, but they need only be very moderate in amount. (G. R. No. 287, dated 13th January 1897.)

4. The work of setting papers for examination in Arabic according to the Departmental Standards of Political Officers and others serving in Aden and of examining answers thereto is entrusted to the Civil and Military Examination Committee, the *vivá voce* portion being conducted at Aden. (G. R. No. 8241 dated 23rd October 1895.)

XI.—EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS.

1. It is imperative upon all Europeans appointed to the Educational Department to pass within a given period an examination which shall prove that they possess a sufficient colloquial knowledge of the vernacular language of the district in which they are employed, failing which their services will be dispensed with. The pecuniary rewards should only be given for highly distinguished acquirements in the native languages. Ordinary colloquial acquaintance with them is indispensably necessary to the efficient performance of their duties by those who are employed in the Department of Education, and must be insisted upon by Government. (S. of S. No. 29,

dated 22nd December 1859; *vide* G. I., H. D., No. 299, dated 14th February 1860.)

2. The foregoing orders of the Secretary of State should be held applicable to persons employed in the districts as Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors and school teachers. For appointments under these heads a sufficient colloquial knowledge of one vernacular language (to be prescribed in each case by the Director of Public Instruction) within a year should be required and in default a reduction of salary equal to 25 per cent. should be made until passing. Unpassed men of two years' standing will be liable to dismissal. The Director of Public Instruction should for this purpose constitute an Examination Committee from time to time as required, not necessarily at the Presidency, but wherever may be most convenient. The examination should cause no expense to Government. (G. R., G. D., No. 509, dated 15 March 1860.)

3. In supersession of Government Notification dated the 8th April 1873, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with reference to the despatch of the Secretary of State for India, No. 29, of December 22nd, 1859, to issue the following amended Rules for the examination of European educational officers in the vernacular and classical languages of India:—

I.—Obligatory Examination in the Vernacular.

1. The standard for the Examination of European educational officers in the vernacular is the higher standard.*

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* In the Financial Despatch of the Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 269, dated 9th August 1875, it was recommended that the first increase of pay to an educational officer should be given from the date on which he passes the prescribed examination, viz., the higher standard, whether that examination was passed before or after the completion of the first year of service, provided that the first increment alone should be affected by this order, the subsequent increments being given as they would be given under the ordinary rules.

"2. The Secretary of State approved of this recommendation in his despatch of the 14th October 1875, which was forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations under Financial Department endorsement No. 214 of 14th January last.

"3. Subsequently it appeared that in Bombay, Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burma the prescribed examination for educational officers was not the 'higher standard' but a special one.

"4. Enquiry was therefore made from these Governments as to the exact nature of the examination in their respective territories, and the standards of the special vernacular examinations in force.

"5. The replies of the various authorities consulted have been received, and the Government of India are of opinion that there will be no great difficulty in reducing these special examinations prospectively to a common standard, and that this standard should for the sake of uniformity, which is desirable in such matters, be the 'higher standard'. The orders of the Secretary of State can then be carried out. The Province of British Burma, however, stands on a special footing, and for the present the Government of India do not desire to disturb existing arrangements in that province."

(G. I., H. D. (Edl.), No. 2 and 1-3, dated 12th January 1877; *vide* G. R., Edl. Dept., No. 63, dated 23rd idem.)

2. Every European who is appointed after the publication of these Rules to be Principal or Professor in a College, or Head Master or Master of a School, or to act in any of the above named appointments, is required to pass an examination in Urdu according to the abovementioned standard, for which purpose he is required to present himself at the first examination held by the Civil and Military Examination Committee after the expiry of 18 months from his arrival in India or from his appointment if appointed in India. If he fail to pass at such first examination he shall again present himself at the first examination held by the said Committee after the completion of one year from the examination in which he failed to pass, and if he shall fail a second time at such further examination he shall be liable to be discharged from the Educational Service of Government.

Exception.

European Head Masters and Masters of Schools may by special permission pass in the vernacular of the district in which they are serving instead of in Urdu.

3. European Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors and others appointed to act as such are required to pass according to Rule 2 both in Urdu and in the vernacular of the division to which they are appointed, except that the Inspector, Southern Division, is to pass in Maráthi and Kánarese instead of in Urdu and Kánarese, and the Inspector in Sind in Persian and Sindhi instead of in Urdu and Sindhi.

4. No European Officer will be an Educational Inspector unless he has passed either in Urdu or in the vernacular of the division of which he is appointed. Every Inspector is required to pass in the other language prescribed for his division 18 months after appointment. Any similar examination previously passed in one of the required languages according to the rules of their service by a Covenanted Civil Servant or Officer of the Army who is to be appointed Inspector will be accepted as sufficient in the sense of these rules.

5. The obligatory examination is a pass examination only. No rewards or certificates will be given.

II.—Voluntary Examination in an Indian Vernacular or Classical language.

1. To encourage the advanced study of the vernacular and classical languages of India, His Excellency in Council is pleased to order that the rules on the subject laid down for Junior Members of the Covenanted Civil Service by the Resolution, General Department, of July 17th, 1868 (printed in the *Government Gazette* of 1868, page 682), shall, with the limitation imposed below in Rule 7, be applicable to European Officers of the Educational Department educated in Europe and

holding appointments not lower in rank than that of Head Master of a High School.

2. But Educational Officers are eligible for the examination in *I. High Proficiency* only. There will be no examination for them in *II. Honours*, and no Educational Officer will be permitted to receive rewards in more than two languages.

(G. R., G. D., No. 2099, dated 17th June 1873, and G. I., H. D., No. 2, dated 12th January 1877; *vide* G. R., E. D., No. 63, dated 23rd idem.)

4. The notifications regarding the passing by Educational Officers of examinations conducted by the Civil and Military Examination Committee may be published by the Educational Department. (G. R., G. D., No. 2115, dated 9th August 1879.)

5. Any European lady employed as Mistress or Head Mistress in a Government Normal School who passes the Higher Standard Examination in a native language may be granted a reward of Rs. 500. (G. I., H. D., No. 376, dated 9th November 1880; *vide* G. R., E. D., No. 1515, dated 20th idem, and G. M., G. D., No. 3553, dated 24th idem.)

6. The proficiency tests for the examination of Educational Officers in the Oriental languages should be assimilated in all respects to those prescribed for the examination of Covenanted Civilians by the High Proficiency Standard. The present scale of rewards assigned to Educational Officers for successfully passing these examinations should be adhered to. It is not intended by the foregoing orders to alter the rule whereby no educational officer is permitted to receive rewards for passing in more than two Oriental languages. (G. I., H. D., Nos. 1-56, dated 7th June 1882, and 1-86, dated 26th September 1882; *vide* G. Rs., E. D., Nos. 1017, dated 23rd June 1882, and 1773, dated 9th October 1882, and G. Ms., G. D., Nos. 2441, dated 29th June 1882, and 4113, dated 16th October 1882.)

XII.—MILITARY OFFICERS AND CHAPLAINS.

1. The following rules are applicable to the three Presidencies, and took effect from the 1st February 1865:—

I.—There will be two standards of qualification in the Hindustáni language,—the *first* to be in the place of the examination now commonly called the *Colloquial* Examination, and of the examinations for the command of troops and companies, in regiments under the old organization, and for a medical charge; and the *second* to be in the place of the examinations now called the P. H. Staff, Adjutants', Interpreters', and all similar examinations in the three Presidencies; but all Officers who have passed these latter examinations, or who may pass them before the 1st February next, will be eligible for the Staff Corps or for ordinary staff employment without further examination.

First Standard.

II.—The object of the *First* Standard is to ensure that officers passing it shall have acquired such a knowledge of the Hindustáni language as shall enable them efficiently to discharge their military or professional duties when serving with native troops.

III.—To this end, candidates will be tested as to their ability to read and translate passages from easy Hindustáni books, written in the Persian and *Deva Nágari* characters; and to speak on and interpret common or professional subjects, so as to understand, and to be understood by, any ordinary uneducated native of India.

Tests.

IV.—*First.*—Reading fairly, and construing with accuracy, not less than half of an octavo page of the undermentioned works:—

1. "Hindustáni Selections" in the Persian character.
2. "Hindustani Selections" in the *Deva Nagari* character.

Second.—Conversing with the Examiners, or with natives of India, on subjects likely to occur in the performance of regimental or professional duty, in the transaction of ordinary business, or in the course of every-day life.

If this test be applied through the medium of a native of India, he should speak the plain Hindustáni of the Presidency or Province in which the examination is held, free from peculiarities of idiom and dialect, and not a *patois*,—and though, as regards the performance of professional duties, it must, to a certain extent, be technical in its nature; if, in other respects, the candidate prove his ability to comprehend readily all that is said to him, and to make himself fairly intelligible, more should not be required.

Second Standard.

V.—The object of the *Second* Standard is to insure that officers passing it shall have acquired such a knowledge of the Hindustáni language as shall qualify them, so far as that language is concerned, for general employment on the staff, and for admission to the Staff Corps.

VI.—To this end, candidates will be tested as to their ability,—1st, to read and construe passages in books of ordinary difficulty in *Urdu* and *Hindi*; 2nd, to make accurate and idiomatic written translations from English into Hindustáni in both the Persian and *Deva Nágari* characters; 3rd, to read and translate petitions, native letters &c., in *Urdu* and *Hindi*; 4th, to converse with educated or uneducated natives of India.

EXAMINATIONS.]

Tests.

First.—Reading fluently, and construing with readiness and accuracy, not less than an ordinary octavo page of the undermentioned works :—

1. The *Bágh-o-Bahár.*
2. Selections from the prose of the *Prem Sagar.*

Second.—Translating accurately, and with correctness of idiom and grammar, not less than half an ordinary octavo page of plain English into language similar to that of the Bágh-o-Bahár, in the Persian character, and an equal amount, in the *Deva Nágari* character, into language similar to that of the Prem Sagar.

Third.—Reading fairly, and translating readily and correctly, Hindustáni manuscripts, written in both the Persian and *Deva Nágari* characters.

These MSS. may be selected from the proceedings of a case in Court, from reports or petitions addressed to Civil or Military Authorities, from letters passing between natives of India in the ordinary course of business, or from private correspondence. They should not be written with the clearness of a printed book, nor yet in a very cramped or crabbed hand, but in such a manner as fairly and honestly to represent the written characters as practically employed in the Presidency or Province in which the examination is held.

Fourth.—Conversing with the Examiners or with natives of India with fluency, and with such correctness of pronunciation, grammar, and idiom as to be at once intelligible.

VII.—Every candidate passing an examination by the *First* Standard in Hindustáni, will be entitled to receive an allowance of Rs. 180; and on passing by the *Second* Standard an allowance of Rs. 180 additional or, in the case of an officer passing at once by the *Second* Standard, Rs. 360.

(General Order by the Government of India, dated 9th September 1864, No. 734; *vide* G. N., G. D., dated 21st December 1864.)

2. As Hindustáni is not the language of any Court in the Bombay Presidency and it is not possible to obtain the loan of private correspondence between the natives of India, the Civil and Military Examination Committee should follow the practice of preparing manuscripts for the occasion for the purposes of paragraph 2, clause 3 of No. VI of the rules published under Government Notification, General Department, dated 21st December 1864. (G. R., G. D., No. 171, dated 1st February 1865).

3. The rules published in the General Order by the Government of India, No. 734, dated 9th September 1864, are applicable to the Uncovenanted Servants of Government and the Medical Officers also. G R., G. D., No. 171, dated 1st February 1865, and notification of the same date.)

4. An officer in military employ should receive his medal and pecuniary reward admissible to him for passing an examination for the Degree of Honour from the Military Department of the Presidency in which he may be serving, and those in civil employ from the Civil Department. (G. I., M. D., No. 927, dated 29th July 1873; *vide* G. R., G. D., No. 3099, dated 4th September 1873.)

5. Military officers of longer service than ten years when employed in civil duties may, on passing in the vernacular language of their districts within two years from the date of appointment, receive the pecuniary reward attached to the Higher Standard Examination by No. X* of the Rules of 9th September 1864. (G. I., H. D., No. 120, dated 16th October 1876; *vide* G. R., G. D., No. 3399, dated 31st idem.)

6. The additional exercise of *viva voce* or *ex-tempore* translation of the proceedings of a Court Martial, General Order, or Military Regulation ordered to be introduced into the colloquial portion of the Hindustáni Higher Standard test by Government Resolutions, Military Department, Nos. 6090, dated 22nd October 1880, and 6548, dated 12th November 1880, is not required in the case of civil officers or of any candidates excepting military officers. The maximum value of this additional exercise should be fixed at 60 marks. (G. R., G. D., No. 390, dated 1st February 1881; and G. R., M. D., No. 831, dated 11th February 1881; *vide* G. M., G. D., No. 552, dated 16th idem.)

7. It being desirable to encourage Chaplains equally with officers to pass examinations in the vernacular languages of the Province in which they are employed, the rules for the examination of military officers in Oriental languages are extended to Chaplains throughout India. (G. I., H. D., No. 66—559, dated 24th September 1868.)

XIII.—MEDICAL AND RAILWAY OFFICERS.

1. Under the authority of the Government of India it is hereby notified, for general information, that every medical officer in civil employ who may pass in the vernacular of the district in which he is employed will be entitled to a donation of Rs. 200, and should he pass the examination† prescribed in Sections VIII to X of G. G. O. No. 734 of 1864, he will be entitled to the donation of Rs. 500. (G. R., G. D., No. 189, dated 26th January 1869; *vide* G. N., G. D., of the same date.)

† That is, the Higher Standard Examination prescribed in clause 118 of Army Circulars, India, of 1880.

2. The donation admissible to medical officers in civil employ under the foregoing orders should be paid in the Civil Department. (G. R., F. D.,

* Superseded by the rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages and for conducting examinations prescribed in Clause 118 of Army Circulars, India, of 1880.

No. 849, dated 28th March 1872; *vide* G. M., G. D., No. 1449, dated 30th idem.)

3. All medical officers who are applicants for employment in the Civil Branch of the Medical Department, are required to be qualified in the Hindustáni language at least according to the Lower Standard, and should the necessities of the service require an unpassed officer to be placed in a civil medical charge, such officer will only be considered as temporarily employed.

With reference to Notification in the General Department dated 26th January 1869, published at page 66 of the *Government Gazette*, the examination of medical officers in civil employ for the reward of Rs. 200 for passing in the vernacular of the district shall be according to the following tests:—

1. Conversing with natives in the presence of the Examiners on subjects likely to occur in the course of professional duty, and in the business of every-day life.
2. Ability to read a simple letter, or petition, and to understand letters or petitions when read out, and to dictate short replies.

(G. N., G. D., dated 10th January 1870.)

4. It is left to the option of European medical officers serving in the Sanitary Department to pass or not to pass an examination in the vernacular language of their circle or division.

The rules prescribed in Government Notifications, General Department, dated 26th January 1869, and 10th January 1870, for the examination of medical officers in civil employ, should be the test according to which Deputy Sanitary Commissioners who desire to pass in the vernacular should be examined. (G. R., G. D., No. 1787, dated 25th June 1880.)

5. The G. I. P. Railway officers and employés may be permitted to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee in Bombay at the usual dates of meeting, and examined in Maráthi and Hindustáni according to the standard prescribed by the Company. Not more than ten candidates can conveniently be examined at each meeting, and their names should be submitted to the Secretary of the Examination Committee through the Railway Department, one month beforehand. (G. R., G. D., No. 2024, dated 20th July 1874.)

6. Railway employés desiring to pass in Hindustáni or a vernacular language should appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee in Bombay. If they do so appear, the Company in whose service they are, should be required to pay fees at the rates mentioned in the margin, which are the rates allowed to the Examiners. (G. R., G. D., No. 1771, dated 5th May 1890.)

Rs. 15 for examination in Hindustáni according to the Railway Standard.
Rs. 20 for examination in other languages.

XIV.—THE CIVIL AND MILITARY EXAMINATION COMMITTEE.*

1. An office allowance of Rs. 19 per mensem (*viz.*, Rs. 10 for a clerk and Rs. 9 for a peon) is sanctioned for the Civil and Military Examination Committee. The Committee is authorized to arrange with some clerk in one of the Government offices in the Secretariat building, with the permission of his immediate superior, to perform its clerical work before and after office hours. (G. R., F. D., No. 3359, dated 12th September 1881, and G. R., G. D., No. 3386, dated 11th October 1881.)

2. The Civil and Military Examination Committee meets on the first Monday in every month to conduct examinations according to the Lower, Higher, High Proficiency and Degree of Honour Standards. It also holds special meetings whenever directed to do so, either by His Excellency the Governor or the Commander-in-Chief, for the examination of any candidate or candidates who cannot attend during the regular monthly sittings. (G. N., G. D., No. 2925, dated 18th August 1891.)

3. When selecting examination papers to send to outstations, no persons but members of the Committee should be present. The papers should be sealed up by the Committee and the packet posted by one of their number. (G. R., G. D., No. 3081, dated 9th October 1878.)

4. The Superintendent, Government Central Press, is authorized to execute the following printing work for the Civil and Military Examination Committee :—

(1) printing and supplying copies of question papers to be set at the quarterly examinations ;

(2) printing and supplying copies of the blank form of Examiners' report given in Appendix A to clause 177, India Army Circulars, for the year 1888.

The form of report should be printed as a standard form, and copies of it supplied to the Secretary, Civil and Military Examination Committee, according to his indent. (G. R., G. D., No. 1381, dated 6th April 1889.)

5. Resort should be had sparingly to the services of assessors or munshis, and more especially munshis should not be employed on days on which only paper work is done by the examinees. The President of the Civil and Military Examination Committee should only allow assessors or munshis to be called in when their services are actually indispensable. The fee payable to a munshi or assessor in any language or for any examination should be fixed at Rs. 3 for every day on which he attends a meeting of the Committee.

* The subject of examinations by this Committee was dealt with by the General Department up to the end of February 1893.

Fees* according to the following scale should be paid to the Committee for each candidate examined :—

	Rs.
(*a*) According to the Lower Standard, Colloquial, Railway or Revenue Survey Standard	20
(*b*) According to the Higher Standard and Sind tests	30
(*c*) According to the High Proficiency Standard	90
(*d*) According to the Degree of Honour test.	150

For each candidate examined in Urdu or Hindustáni, fees according to the following scale should be paid to the Committee :—

	Rs.
(*a*) According to the Lower Standard, Colloquial, Railway or Revenue Survey Standard	15
(*b*) According to the Higher Standard and Sind tests	22½
(*c*) According to the High Proficiency Standard	67½
(*d*) According to the Degree of Honour test.	112½

The President and Secretary should be present at examinations in all languages, but the other members of the Committee should only be present at examinations in languages in which, from their knowledge of the language, they are competent to examine.

It is left optional with the members of the Committee whether all or only some of them should attend, the amount of the fees payable to each being regulated by the number of his attendances. (G. Rs., G. D., Nos. 5111, dated 23rd December 1882, 921, dated 15th March 1883, 716, dated 1st March 1884, and 3298, dated 9th September 1884.)

6. All military candidates for examination according to the new Lower Standard in Hindustáni will appear before Local Committees. The functions of the Central, Civil and Military Examination Committee in Bombay will, therefore, be limited

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*The following suggestions were made by the Government of India in their letter No. 1500, dated 25th September 1882; and this Government in their Resolution No. 5111, dated 23rd December 1882, observed that due attention would be paid to these suggestions :—

"The Government of India can only approve of the payment of fees on the understanding that the (Civil and Military Examination) Committee is a genuine working body, every member of which is fully qualified as an Examiner. From this point of view I am to suggest, for the consideration of the Bombay Government, that the members of the Committee should in future be chosen solely on account of their linguistic attainments, and should ordinarily not be Government servants, it being probably sufficient if the President and Secretary only are in the service of Government. The President might indeed be merely an honorary officer, as the President of the Board of Examiners is in Calcutta, the Secretary receiving a moderate fixed remuneration for carrying on the routine work of the Committee. The Examiners might then be appointed as required from among qualified non-official persons, and be paid by fees for the actual work done by them."

to setting certain papers and examining and marking one written translation. All the oral examinations will be conducted by the Local Committees. Military candidates for examination according to the new Higher Standard will in the majority of cases appear for examination before the Civil and Military Examination Committee in Bombay.

In the case of military candidates, whether for the new Higher or the new Lower Standard, appearing for examination before Local Committees, the fee payable to the Civil and Military Examination Committee should be fixed at Rs. 7½ per candidate. In the case of military candidates appearing for examination according to the new Higher Standard test before the Civil and Military Examination Committee, the fee per candidate allowed to that Committee should be Rs. 22½.

In the case of non-military candidates and of military candidates for any examination other than the new Lower Standard and new Higher Standard in Hindustáni, the existing scale of fees payable to the Civil and Military Examination Committee should be continued as such examinations will be held in future, as now, before that Committee and the nature of the examination remains unchanged.

(G. R., G. D., No. 4534, dated 31st October 1889.)

7. Special Examination Committees at outstations in connection with the examinations conducted by the Civil and Military Examination Committee are to be allowed in exceptional cases only. The Special Committees should be guided by the following rules:—

On the day appointed, when the Committee meets, it should open the sealed packet, and submit to the candidates the exercises to be executed by them in its presence, allowing them such reasonable time for the performance of the exercises as may be deemed necessary.

The candidates must not be allowed the use of a Dictionary or other book, nor should they be allowed to hold communication with each other, or any munshi or other persons. The Committee should receive the translations from the candidates, marking on each the time taken to perform it, and forward them to the Presidency Committee by the same day's dawk, duly attested by a certificate signed by the Committee jointly, to the following effect:—

"We do hereby certify that these translations from the vernacular language into English (or *vice versâ* as the case may be) were executed in our presence between the hours of and , without aid or assistance from ourselves, or from any munshi, or other person, and without a Dictionary or other book."

The Committee should also hear the candidates converse with natives in the language form-

ing the subject of examination, and report, in detail, the degree of fluency and correctness of pronunciation displayed by them. It should also insert in the proper columns of the printed form its judgment of the candidate's qualifications in such terms as good, fair, middling or bad in these two points only.

(G. Rs. Nos. 453, dated 20th March 1865, and 878, dated 19th May 1865.)

8. The practice of sending out on more than one occasion the same piece for translation is so obviously objectionable that it should never be adopted. (G. L., G. D., No. 1118, dated 22nd June 1865).

9. The Committee at Karachi for examination in Beluchi and Sindhi should be paid fees for each candidate examined at the rates shown in the margin. The carriage allowance of Rs. 3 per diem granted to native members of the Committee should be discontinued. (S. of S. No. 119 Finl., dated 26th June 1890; *vide* G. R., G. D., No. 3422, dated 26th August 1890.)

	Rs.
Lower Standard Colloquial, Railway or Revenue Survey standard ...	15
Higher Standard and Sind tests	20
High Proficiency test ...	50

10. The Governor in Council does not desire to hamper the discretion of the Board of Examiners to whom it must be left to decide what pieces should be set for translation and what should be the difficulty of such pieces. It is, however, desirable that the Civil and Military Examination Committee, without absolutely restricting themselves to such works, should, when selecting passages from English for translation into Urdu, give a preference to passages taken from modern military historical books, such as those by Kaye and Malleson, the subject-matter of the passages being akin to the topics on which an officer is called on to express himself in the discharge of his duties and in intercourse with his subordinates and the people. (G. R., G. D., No. 2989, dated 29th July 1890.)

11. Permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee may be granted to subordinate officers by the heads of Departments. (G. R., G. D., No. 2711, dated 9th July 1872, and G. M., G. D., No. 2810 dated 17th idem.)

12. Mere application for leave to attend an examination, even if granted, should not be reckoned as appearance at the examination, but when a Covenanted Civilian who has been granted permission to appear for examination does not purpose to avail himself of such permission, he should intimate his change of mind to the Civil and Military Examination Committee at least ten days before the date of examination so as to save unnecessary trouble to the Examiners. (G. R., G. D., No. 2050, dated 3rd June 1885.)

13. When any candidate is required to pay the prescribed fee for his examination by the Civil and Military Examination Committee, he should pay it to the Accountant General and present his receipt for it to the Committee as authority for his examination. (G. R., G. D., No. 3817, dated 27th October 1886.)

14. In the case of candidates who fail to pass by the Lower Standard and Higher Standard tests at any examination held by the Civil and Military Examination Committee, it is left to the discretion of the Committee as to when they should be permitted to present themselves for re-examination (*i. e.*, whether after one month's or two or more months' further study, the Committee taking into conideration the qualification of such candidates at the time of their failure). Candidates who fail to pass by the High Proficiency and Degree of Honour tests should not be re-examined until the expiration of three months from the date of failure. (G. R., G. D., No. 2925, dated 18th August 1891.)

XV.—SUB-SERVICE DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION.

G. R. No. 4837, dated 25th August 1875.

1. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to order the publication of the following amended rules for the examination of subordinate establishments of Government in the Revenue, Magisterial and Police Departments in substitution of those embodied in Government Resolution No. 4475, dated 18th October 1869, and published at page 1180 of the *Government Gazette* of the 21st idem :—

An examination will be held annually on the second Wednesday in September, at the Sadar Station of each Collectorate, by a Committee composed of the Collector and Magistrate, his First Assistant and the Huzúr Deputy. In the absence of a First Assistant, his place may be taken by any other Assistant, who shall have passed the second or higher departmental examination.

2. All appointments are to be probationary till this examination has been passed. A probationer shall be bound to appear at the examination to be held next after the expiration of his first year of probationary service. In case of failure he shall be removed from office, but may be permitted to appear at the examination next following, and, if found qualified, may be re-appointed on the occurrence of a suitable vacancy, at the discretion of the officer with whom the nomination rests.

3. The examination shall be of two kinds, written and oral. For the first, questions will be framed on the following subjects, which are classed under separate heads, with a scale of marks to be awarded according to the degree of proficiency under each head :—

I.—Revenue matters.
II.—Magisterial and Police.
III.—Miscellaneous.

4. The questions under the first head will be prepared by the Revenue Secretary to Government, and those under the second head by the Judicial Secretary to Government, and they will be transmitted under seal to the Collector and Magistrate as President of the Committee of Examination, but the adjudication on the answers shall rest entirely with the Local Committee.

5. Under the head "Revenue matters," the questions shall be to test knowledge in the following Acts and Regulations:—

G. N. dated 21st January 1873.	Act I of 1871.
G. N. dated 15th August 1877.	Act III of 1876, Bombay.
	Act I of 1865*, Bombay (Sections 37 and 38)
G. N. No. 533, dated 26th January 1881.	Act V of 1879, Bombay

6. Under the head "Magisterial and Police," the questions shall be to test knowledge in the following:—

G. N. No. 1633, dated 27th February 1883.	Chapters IV, V, VI, VII, IX, XIII, XIV, XVI, XVII, XXXIX, and XLIII, and Chapter XLVI, Section 550 of Act X of 1882.
	Chapter IX of Act XLV of 1860.
G. N. dated 25th July 1870.	The District and Village Police Acts VII and VIII of 1867.

7. Under the head "Miscellaneous," the questions shall be prepared by the President of the Examination Committee, and shall be of a character which will test knowledge in the táluka and village accounts. The examinees will also be required to write in the language of the district an account or précis of a revenue case. For the English Department, such account is to be written in English instead of in the vernacular.

8. The number of questions in each of the papers is to be limited to eight, and the time for disposing of each paper is to be limited to two hours.

9. The oral examination will succeed the written papers, and will embrace the system of revenue survey and settlement, including the revised rules, and such general questions connected with the current rules and practice as the Committee may consider suitable. For the English Department the oral examination will include the method of conducting official correspondence, and keeping the records.

The names of the successful candidates will be placed in order of merit, according to the total number of the marks obtained by them. The

* Act I of 1865, except Sections 37 and 38, was repealed by the Land Revenue Code. Act I of 1880 (The Khoti Settlement

maximum number of marks assignable for each of the papers will be 200, and the same for the oral examination, making a maximum of 800 marks in all.

An examinee must, in order to pass, obtain 25 per cent. of the number of marks in each subject, and 50 per cent. of the total aggregate number of marks attainable.

G. N. No. 2157, dated 13th April 1881.

These rules do not interfere with the standing orders for examination to test fitness for the office of a Sub-Magistrate to which an officer will still be liable before he can be invested with Magisterial powers.

(G. N., dated 22nd June 1870.)

2. Talátis and stipendiary servants should be examined at the Sub-Service Examinations in the rules and orders regarding boundary marks. (G. R. No. 4340, dated 29th July 1873).

3. An answer paper should be furnished to the Collectors along with the Revenue and Judicial questions sent to them for the Sub-Service Departmental Examination.

The Superintendent, Government Central Press, in transmitting the question papers to the Collectors should cause the English and vernacular papers of Revenue questions to be put in one cover, and the same should be done with the Judicial papers. A very small conventional and confidential mark can distinguish the covers.

(G. R. No. 7063, dated 14th October 1887.)

4. The following rules are prescribed for the conduct of the examinations of subordinate establishments in the Revenue, Magisterial and Police Departments, throughout the Presidency :—

(*a*) The examinations shall commence daily at 11 A. M. (Madras time).

(*b*) Only one question paper shall be set each day.

(*c*) The question papers should be issued in the following order :—

First day—Paper on Magisterial and Police matters; *2nd day*—Paper on Revenue matters; *3rd day*—Paper on Miscellaneous matters; and

(*d*) Only one question paper shall be opened at a time.

(G. R. No. 6074, dated 22nd August 1893.)

5. Treasurers are exempted from the operation of the rules for the examination of subordinates in the Revenue, Magisterial and Police Departments. (G. R. No. 1397, dated 15th March 1870.)

Act) repeals Sections 37 and 38 of Act I of 1865 so far as they apply to any village to which the former Act extends or may hereafter be extended.

6. All members of the subordinate service appointed since the 12th September 1866 under any of the old tests inferior in standard to the Subordinate Departmental Examination (such as the old examinations by Collector's Committees) must pass that examination. (G. Rs. Nos. 6029, dated 7th December 1870, and 1936, dated April 1871.)

7. No exemption from the Sub-Service Departmental Examination can be permitted. The test prescribed is of a very elementary character. It is especially desirable that clerks in the Account branch of a Collector's office should have some knowledge of the laws which regulate the revenue administration; and every public servant ought to be acquainted with those four chapters of the Codes which are specified in the examination rules. (G. R. No. 2406, dated 19th May 1871.)

8. Persons who would have been exempt from the examination if there had been no break in their service should not be re-examined if re-employed within a year.

Watandars, such as Majmudárs, &c., who were appointed stipendiary Karkúns on the settlement of their watans, should be exempt. (G. R. No. 2554, dated 29th May 1871.)

9. Passing the Sub-Magistrate's Examination will not exempt from liability to pass the Subordinate Departmental Examination. (G. R. No. 3457, dated 17th July 1871.)

10. Huzúr Shroffs are exempted from passing the education test and Sub-Departmental Examination, on the understanding that if they do not pass these examinations they will not be eligible for promotion in any line, and during their service will remain Shroffs. (G. R. No. 6101, dated 14th November 1879.)

11. If any duly qualified candidate, who is appointed probationer, has been acting continuously previous to such appointment, the period during which he has so acted should be counted as part of the year at the expiration of which he becomes liable to pass the Sub-Service Examination. This rule is to be worked with as much consideration as possible. (G. R. No. 5523, dated 4th October 1873.)

12. A probationer in the Revenue Department who has not passed the Sub-Departmental Examination is not required to pass that examination in order to make himself eligible to be confirmed in his appointment if he has already passed the Special Lower or Higher Standard Examination. (G. R. No. 4705, dated 7th September 1880.)

13. Clerks and Karkúns of the Local Fund and Registration Departments and subordinates of the Survey Department as well as the employés of other Departments may, if they wish it, be allowed to appear at the Sub-Service Departmental Examination. (G. Rs. Nos. 865, dated 21st February 1871,

2554, dated 29th May 1871, 3352, dated 12th July 1871, 2717, dated 29th May 1874, and 3664, dated 15th July 1874.)

14. No one is to be permitted to appear before the Sub-Service Departmental Examination Committee who has not passed the educational test, or obtained a certificate under the old rules. (G. R. No. 4479, dated 20th August 1874.)

15. In the case of those districts in which the number of candidates who have already passed the Sub-Service Departmental Examination is considerably in excess of the number of appointments likely to be available, it is left to the Collector's discretion to refuse admission to the examination to men from other Departments. (G. R. No. 6466, dated 30th August 1883.)

16. The Subordinate Public Service Examination is only for persons actually employed in the service of Government, and candidates other than those should not be allowed to present themselves for examination. But servants of Native States desirous of appearing for examination at the Departmental Examination of Subordinate Establishments of Government held annually at the Sadar Station of each Collectorate may be allowed to do so; but as a guarantee that a candidate is a fit person to appear for examination he should be required to produce a certificate from the Political Officer of the State to which he belongs showing that he is in the service of that State and that he bears a good character.

The above concession is also extended under similar conditions to candidates serving in the Á'bkári and Registration Departments of Native States as regards the Government Á'bkári and Registration Departmental Examinations.

(G. Rs. Nos. 6682, dated 8th November 1871, 4025, dated 12th July 1881, and 7392, dated 29th October 1887.)

17. The orders in force in the Regulation Districts on the subject of permitting candidates to appear for the Á'bkári and Registration Departmental Examinations are applicable to candidates for these examinations from the Sávantvádi State. (G. R. No. 3116, dated 17th May 1888.)

18. Candidates in possession of certificates formerly granted by the College of Science, Poona, may be admitted to the public service without being required to pass the educational test. They must, however, pass the departmental examination prescribed for the subordinate establishments of Government after having served a year of probation. (G. R. No. 1825, dated 17th March 1882.)

19. Candidates for employment in the Subordinate Revenue Department should be examined in the rules and orders regarding the examination of boundary marks. (G. R. No. 3367, dated 13th June 1873.)

20. The Commissioners may pass orders without referring to Government in cases of applications from Kárkuns who, on failing to pass the Sub-Service Examination, apply on special grounds to be allowed to continue in service and to appear for the examination again. (G. R. No. 109, dated 8th January 1879.)

21. The surplus copies of question papers set at the examinations of subordinate establishments are not to be distributed either gratis or on payment, but should be destroyed. (G. R. No. 6013, dated 15th November 1880.)

22. Although under No. 8. of the Rules for the examination of Subordinate Establishments of Government in the Revenue, Magisterial and Police Departments, the question paper is to be limited to eight questions, it is not essentially necessary that there should be as many as eight questions. Two hundred marks may be allotted to each paper, which should consist of not more than eight questions, and marks given for several questions should be in proportion to their relative difficulty. (G. R. No. 2011, dated 17th March 1894.)

XVI.—REWARDS.

1. European officers in the Survey Department of rank not lower than Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent, in the Police Department of rank not lower than Assistant Superintendent, in the Customs and Salt Departments of rank not lower than Assistant Collector, and in the Forest Department of rank not lower than Assistant Conservator, will on their passing in the Hindustáni language according to the Lower Standard be entitled to a Munshi allowance Rs. 180, and a reward of Rs. 360 will be awarded to those who may pass the Higher Standard at once.

Acting Assistant Collectors of Customs should be held eligible for these allowances. They hold a position analogous to that of Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent of Survey, and should be treated as such. (G. N., G. D., dated 11th March 1868; G. Rs., E. D., Nos. 1728, dated 23rd June 1874, and 1225, dated 27th June 1868; G. M., G. D., No. 1483, dated 5th August 1868; G. R. No. 2001, dated 28th March 1877, and G. R., F. D., No. 3722, dated 19th October 1880.)

2. A reward of Rs. 500 may be granted to officers not below the grade of

Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent of Survey,

Assistant Superintendent of Police,

Assistant Commissioner of Customs,

if they pass by the Higher Standard in the vernacular (not being Hindustáni) of the district in which they may be employed within five years of their entering Government service or within

five years of coming for the first time into a part of the Presidency where the vernacular in question is spoken. This reward is, however, only to be granted for passing in languages, other than Hindustáni; it should not be given in any case where passing in the particular language is compulsory; and the Higher Standard required from the candidates should in all cases be the Higher Standard laid down for the departmental examination of Covenantel Civilians and not the Higher Standard as fixed for military officers by the orders of the Government of India dated 9th September 1864. (G. I., H. R. & A., No. 65, dated 17th September 1879; *vide* G. R. No. 5424, dated 9th October 1879.)

Note.—These orders do not apply to Hindustáni, and do not affect former rules for the grant of rewards for passing in that language. The officers to whom the offer of rewards has been extended under these orders cannot claim rewards for passing in languages which it is compulsory on them to pass. (G. R., F. D., No. 3722, dated 19th October 1880.)

3. The rewards referred to in the foregoing order should be granted, subject to the conditions prescribed in the letter from the Government of India, No. 65, dated 17th September 1879, to Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue, and they should be allowed to Assistant Collectors who were not, as well as to those who were, in the Customs Department before that Department was separated from the Salt Department. (G. R. No. 6489, dated 9th December 1880.)

4. An *officer of the Indian Civil Service who passes in a third compulsory language will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 500, provided he passes within one year from the date of his becoming liable to pass in that language. In the Bombay Presidency the compulsory languages are Urdu, Sindhi, Gujaráti, Maráthi and Kánarese. Officers employed in Sind will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 1,000 for passing in Beluchi, Persian or Pashtu, which are optional languages.† An officer who, however, passes the examination in Persian by the Higher Standard and receives the reward of Rs. 500 under Government Notification, General Department, No. 1032, dated 21st March 1882, should, on passing the optional examination in that language prescribed for officers serving in Sind, receive only the difference between this amount and the full reward admissible for the optional test.

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* It has since been decided by the Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State, that when an officer can, subject to certain conditions, claim a reward for passing in a third compulsory language, he may, provided he fulfils the required conditions, be granted a like reward for every other additional language in which he may be required to pass. (G. of I. Resln. No. 81-91, dated 17th February 1899; G. R. No. 2107, dated 22nd March 1899.)

† The Turki language was originally included in the list of languages for passing in which rewards are admissible to officers serving in Sind. But by the Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 4-Exn.-425-36, dated 26th October 1895 (G. R. No. 9095, dated 19th November 1895) it has been removed from that list.

These orders are not intended to affect in any way the rules prescribing the rewards to which Junior Civilians will be entitled who succeed in passing High Proficiency and Honours Examination in certain specified languages.

(G. I. Notn., H. D., No. 35-1307, dated 4th May 1874; *vide* G. N., G. D., dated 20th idem, and G. I., H. D., Nos. 3006, dated 21st December 1874, and 16, dated 22nd February 1884; *vide* G. R., G. D., No. 791, dated 6th March 1884.)

5. The examination in Persian to qualify an officer serving in Sind to obtain the reward of Rs. 1,000 under the Government of India's Resolution No. 35-1307, dated 4th May 1874, will be somewhat similar to that styled Preliminary Examination in Nairne's Hand-book. The test will be as follows:—

(1) Construing with readiness and accuracy from the Gulistán and the first four chapters of the Anwár-i-Sohaili, the test being a medium between the Higher and the High Proficiency Standards.

(2) Translating into English, with accuracy, a passage, in an easy narrative style, not taken from the text-books.

(3) Translating intelligibly, and with accuracy of grammar, into Persian an English paper of an easy narrative style.

(4) Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.

(5) Conversing in the vernacular with a native of Persia with accuracy and fluency.

The Examiners are to see that the papers set are not too easy, while they should not be difficult as those set for the Higher Proficiency test.

Perfect ability to converse fluently and accurately with an ordinary Hill Beluch should be absolutely a *sine qud non* of the test in the Beluchi language. Major Mockler's Grammar may be substituted for Mr. Gladstone's as the text book in Beluchi for such officers as desire to pass in the Mekráni dialect of Beluchi.

The examination in Persian will take place in Bombay; that in Beluchi will take place in Sind, at such place and before such officers as the Commissioner in Sind may direct. Length of service is no bar to any one's appearing. Officers attached to the Sind Frontier Force may be considered to be usually employed in Sind within the meaning of these orders and are, therefore, entitled to present themselves for examination in Persian and Beluchi.

(G. Rs., G. D., Nos. 2741, dated 22nd September 1874, 1122, dated 14th April 1875, 3655, dated 26th December 1877, and 1031, dated 10th April 1880.)

6. The Resolution of the Government of India, H. D., No. 35-1307, dated 4th May 1874, is not applicable to officers of the Telegraph Department, but a reward of Rs. 500 is admissible to them under the Public Works Department rules for passing an examination in a language (native) other than Hindustáni equivalent to the Higher Standard in Hindustáni. (G. I., P. W. D., No. 7-E.T., dated 10th January 1876; *vide* G. R., G. D., No. 293, dated 24th idem.)

7. Uncovenanted Officers in Sind are not likely to be so often employed on any special duty in the Persian Gulf or at Aden as to render it desirable to encourage them by the grant of rewards to acquire knowledge of Arabic. The Government of India do not consider it necessary to include Arabic among the languages for proficiency in which a reward of Rs. 1,000 is sanctioned by their Resolution No. 35-1307, dated 4th May 1874, or to authorize any fresh concession in this respect to Uncovenanted Officers in Sind. (G. I., H. D., No. 15, dated 29th January 1876; *vide* G. R., G. D., No. 521, dated 11th February 1876.)

8. A reward of Rs. 500 is admissible to military officers employed in Sind for passing in the Beluchi language, provided competent Examiners are available. (G. I., M. D., No. 871, dated 16th December 1875, and G. I., H. D., No. 7, dated 24th January 1876; *vide* G. Rs., G. D., No. 171, dated 14th January 1876, and No. 522, dated 11th February 1876; and clause 40, India Army Circulars, 1890.)

9. All Uncovenanted Civilians as well as Covenanted Civil and Military Officers in Sind are eligible for the reward admissible under the rules for passing the prescribed examination in the Beluchi language. (G. R., G. D., No. 124, dated 16th January 1877.)

10. In the case of civil officers, the rewards for passing in Beluchi should be reduced to Rs. 500 and the standard of marks raised from 40 to 60 per cent. Mr. Dame's 'Text-book of the Beluchi language' and Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram's 'Baluchi-nama' as translated and transliterated by Mr. Douie should be the text-books for the examination in Beluchi by the Higher Standard. (G. I., H. D. Nos. 21, dated 19th February 1890, and 183, dated 31st May 1894; *vide* G. R., G. D., No. 1109, dated 18th March 1890, and G. R., R. D., No. 5469, dated 27th June 1894.)

11. The test for the examination in Pashtu, for which officers engaged in the administration of Sind may appear under the orders contained in the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 35-1307, dated 4th May 1874, is the same as that for the Higher Standard Examination in Pashtu laid down in Article 2670, Section 24, Volume II, Part II, of the Army Regulation, India. (G. R., G. D., No. 2907, dated 19th August 1892.)

12. Controlling officers may sanction rewards under the rule, which entitles an officer of the Indian Civil Service who, after passing in two compulsory languages, passes in a third compulsory language within one year from the date of his becoming liable to pass in that language, to a reward of Rs. 500; but before sanctioning a reward they should obtain a report from the Accountant General that it is admissible. As Maráthi is not the recognized vernacular language of the Belgaum District it cannot be regarded for the purpose of the rule as a language in which it is incumbent on Junior Civilians serving in that district to pass. (G. Rs. Nos. 6756, dated 5th October 1887, and 4836, dated 6th July 1889).

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. The Commissioner in Sind is authorized to issue notifications regarding the passing of vernacular examinations by officers subordinate to him. (G. R. No. 3673, dated 12th October 1866.)

2. Notifications regarding the passing of officers in the Departmental Examinations should be published by the respective Departments to which they belong instead of the Revenue Department issuing the notifications concerning all officers. The Secretary to the Central Committee for Departmental Examination should submit his report of those examinations to the Departments concerned to which the respective officers may belong. (G. R. No. 3054, dated 11th June 1879.)

3. The rules for the admission of candidates to the lower grades of the Public Service are applicable to Shroffs, Bill Collectors, Inspectors and Surveyors.

It is the desire of Government that only passed men be appointed to fill even acting vacancies in permanent or temporary establishments. (G. Rs., G. D., Nos. 1732, dated 22nd July 1869, and No. 1812-A., dated 31st idem.)

4. The rules regarding the admission to the lower grades of the Public Service should be held applicable to appointments in the Registration and Stamp Departments, to the clerical establishments of the Forest Department, to the office staff of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and to the agricultural passed students of the College of Science, Poona, recruited for the Circle Inspectors' staff.

Applicants for employment in the Survey and Settlement Department should be required to produce third grade certificates under Schedule B, Scheme 2, under the rules in question; this is not, however, to be held to bar the re-employment of men who have been or may be thrown out of employ in that Department, owing to the reduction recently made in that Department.

The rules in question have been made applicable to the Customs, Salt and Opium Departments by Government Notifications Nos. 1600 and 1665, dated 2nd and 4th March 1891, published, respectively, at pages 211 and 216 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 1891, Part I, but they need not be extended to appointments in the A'bkári Department.

(G. R. No. 2303, dated 29th March 1893.)

5. The rules regarding admission to the lower grades of the Public Service should be held applicable to appointments in the Stationery and Income Tax Departments in Bombay City. The heads of these offices are, however, authorized to make an exception, if necessary, in the case of the out-door and packing establishments in the Stationery Office and the out-door and cashier's establishments in the Income Tax Office.

The rules in question need not apply to appointments in the Mint, Assay and Postal Departments. They will also not apply to the Accountant General's and Paper Currency offices, for which the requisite rules have been prescribed by the Government of India in Rule 23, Chapter 79 of the Civil Account Code.

(G. R. No. 1554, dated 20th April 1893).

6. Officers Commanding Divisions and Stations are authorized to receive applications for the examination, in native languages, of Government servants in Civil employ when the applications are submitted by the Heads of Departments serving on the spot. In the case of officers applying to be examined by the Higher Standard test, the Heads of Departments concerned should themselves arrange with the Civil and Military Examination Committee for the transmission of the necessary test papers direct to the General Officer Commanding the Division or District concerned, it being understood that the date and place of examination are to be in every case prearranged by Heads of Departments with the Assistant Adjutant-General, Brigade Major, or Station Staff Officer, as the case may be. (G. R., M. D., Nos. 5194, dated 11th December 1871, and 3529, dated 23rd September 1874; *vide* G. R, G. D., No. 3913, dated 27th December 1871, and G. R., G. D., No. 3084, dated 27th October 1874.)

7. The Departmental Examinations for candidates from Sind should be held at Karáchi under the superintendence of a Branch Committee concurrently with those held in Bombay. To this Branch Committee the Assistant Commissioner in Sind should *ex-officio* be Secretary, the appointment of the President and other members being left to the Commissioner in Sind.

To preserve uniformity of standard in Bombay and Sind, the examination papers for translation into Sindhi will be set to the Sindhi candidates as are set to candidates attending the language part of the examinations in Bombay, though the marks may be assess-

ed in Sind, and the same magisterial case will be set to the Sindhi candidates as is set in Bombay. The Central Committee will send an English translation of the case which will be translated into Sindhi in Sind for the use of the Sindhi candidates.

All papers which hitherto have been set by members of the Central Committee, and to which the answers have been examined and marked by such members, will be sent under sealed cover to the Secretary to the Branch Committee, who will return under sealed cover the answers to the Secretary to the Central Committee for assessment of the marks, and the decision whether a candidate has or has not passed, will rest with the Central Committee.

(G. R., No. 3992, dated 9th July 1881.)

8. The permission allowing the Departmental Examinations to be held at Karáchi for candidates from the Province of Sind is extended to other examinations also, *i.e.*, examinations of Head Accountants, Forest and Police Officers, which take place before the Central Committee at the Presidency. These examinations should in future be held before the Branch Committee at Karáchi for officers of the above Departments stationed in Sind. The Central Committee on being informed by the *ex-officio* Secretary to the Branch Committee that a candidate belonging to a certain branch of the service wishes to be examined according to the rules relating to his service, will forward to him the necessary papers under a sealed cover as is done in the case of the Revenue Departmental Examinations. (G. R. No. 5991, dated 11th October 1881.)

9. Arrangements analogous to those sanctioned for Sind candidates for the Departmental Examinations should also be adopted in the case of officers in Sind desirous of being examined in the vernaculars of Sind. The Branch Committee at Karáchi is empowered to examine in Sindhi up to the Higher Standard. (G. R., No. 3054, dated 17th May 1887.)

10. The Secretary to the Central Committee for Departmental Examinations should inform candidates of the result of their examination as soon as it is known. (G. M. No. 2255, dated 6th April 1882.)

11. The Secretary to the Central Committee for Vernacular Examinations should report the result of the examinations of Police and Military Officers to the Departments of Secretariat under which they are employed and not to the Revenue Department. (G. R. No. 774, dated 30th January 1889.)

12. Remuneration is not admissible for superintending examinations rendered compulsory on persons belonging to the public service, and is not, therefore, admissible for examining Junior Civilians and officers who retain their appointments only if they pass the examinations. (G. R., F. D., No. 3641, dated 6th June 1882.)

13. The Oriental Translator to Government is not to be allowed any fees for doing duty as Secretary to the Central Committee for Vernacular and Departmental Examinations. (G. R. No. 8487, dated 2nd December 1886.)

14. Travelling allowances under the ordinary rules of the Civil Department and a daily allowance of Rs. 15 should be granted to officers appointed from outside the Bombay Veterinary College, and not resident in Bombay, to serve as Examiners at the College. The daily allowance should be granted for the number of days actually spent in Bombay for the purpose of conducting the examinations. (G. I., R. & A., No. 37C-H. B. and A. S., dated 11th December 1889; *vide* G. R., R. D., No. 13, dated 3rd January 1890, and G. R, F. D., No. 3290, dated 21st September 1891.)

(*Note.*—By Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 1163, dated 3rd June 1892, it has been decided that the foregoing orders should be interpreted to mean that the officer concerned should be granted travelling allowance for the journey to Bombay and back at the rate mentioned in Chapter 48 of the Civil Service Regulations, and during the halt only at Bombay for conducting the examination, an allowance of Rs. 15 a day.)

15. Officers who are specially appointed to serve as Examiners in the Lower and Higher Departmental Examinations, and are required to leave their stations to conduct such examinations, cannot, under the provisions of Article 89 (*d*) of the Civil Service Regulations be granted any remuneration, as these examinations are examinations rendered compulsory on persons belonging to the public service within the meaning of the first sentence of that article; and as it is not open to the Local Government to declare, under the provision embodied in the second sentence of the article, that such examinations do not come within the ordinary duties of the officers conducting them, Government has a right to require its officers to undertake the conduct of examinations necessary to provide requisite administrative machinery as part of their duty and without extra payment. The view that in the case of a Collector of a District this work is a public duty only within the limits of his charge, cannot be accepted. The ordinary travelling allowance with halting allowance is admissible under the Regulations to officers deputed from their own stations to conduct Departmental Examinations, and there will be very few cases in which, unless a deputation allowance is granted, officers deputed on such duty will be exposed to hardship. For these reasons the Government of India cannot authorize the grant of remuneration to officers who are required to leave their stations to conduct Departmental Examinations. (G. I., H. D., No. 423, dated 27th December 1894; *vide* G. R., F. D., No. 122, dated 12th January 1895.)

16. The Oriental Translator to Government should himself prepare the copies and translations of the passages set by him at examinations, or, if he

is unable to do this entirely unaided, he should entrust a part of the duty to one trustworthy Assistant in whom he can repose full confidence. (G. N. No. 8980, dated 21st December 1882.)

No person can be permitted to present himself for examination before the Central Committee for Departmental Examination until he has been appointed to some office in a Civil Department, but any person who having been appointed to officiate during a temporary vacancy ceases to hold office on the expiration of the period of such vacancy, may present himself for examination in a vernacular language before the Central Committee for Departmental Examination, even though at the time he may not be holding any appointment under Government. (G. R. No. 2565, dated 24th March 1884.)

17. Any case in which in the opinion of the Examination Committee a candidate has culpably neglected the duty of preparing himself for an obligatory Departmental Examination should be reported to Government. (G. R., F. D., No. 3218, dated 23rd November 1885.)

18. The Accountant General should submit to Government quarterly lists of Government officers against whom the penalty of deduction from pay is enforced for not passing examinations prescribed by the rules. (G. M. No. 8701, dated 29th December 1888.)

19. Heads of offices are authorized to grant permission to their subordinates to appear for examinations in vernacular languages. (G. R. No. 7800, dated 3rd October 1892.)